

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1885

Holland City News: 1880-1889

10-10-1885

Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 36: October 10, 1885

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1885



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 36: October 10, 1885" (1885). *Holland City News: 1885*. 41.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1885/41

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1885 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 36.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 685.

The Holland City News

A Weekly Newspaper published every Saturday.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicine. River Street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., Proprietors. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

NISBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Ninth street, near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAULES, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger Mills. Manufacturers of new Process Flour. Near foot of Eighth street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

KREMERS, R., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evenings, Jan. 23, Feb. 20, March 25, April 23, May 27, June 24, July 22, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 16. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

O. BREYMAN, W. M.

Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, 27-3.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 25c; Beans, 80c, \$1.00; Butter, 11, 12c; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 25, 30c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 30c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 13, 15c; Eggs, 16c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 35c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middling, \$1.00; New oats, 24-26c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.10; Wheat, white, 85; Red Fultz, 85; Lancaster Red, 87.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.15; Corn, shelled, 55c; Flour, \$5.30; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$2.00; Middling, \$1.00; New oats, 24-26c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy seed, \$2.50.

Protect your Children.

The season is upon us when children especially are attacked by summer complaints and malignant diarrhoea often with fatal results. The most efficient and recognized remedy for this is Dr. Schouten's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Hose boys look well in their new uniforms.

OUR merchants and business men report trade good.

A Crank is a man whose ideas differ from your own.

THE best three dollar shoe in this city can be purchased at E. Herold's.

THE busiest man in the city this week has been "Secretary" Viascher.

MR. AND MRS. C. F. NORTHUP are visiting the "old home" at Bangor this week.

THE children should all see "Little Maud" at the Saturday afternoon matinee.

JOHN ALBERTI, of Roseland, Ill., is visiting friends in this city and took in the fair.

DON'T fail to attend the first matinee ever held in this city, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE man who never swears is a saint. The man who never wants to swear is a hypocrite.

THE work on the foundation walls of Dr. De Vries' new residence is nearly finished.

WE have received a long letter from California which we will publish in our next issue.

THE Skating Rink is becoming once more quite an attractive place for our young people.

THE invigorating effect of the hearty laugh at "Wool" to-night at the opera house, will be better than medicine.

THE work of excavating for the new First Reformed Church on the corner of Ninth and Market streets has been commenced.

THE presses of the News office have sung a busy tune this week and the editor has earned a little more money to put into the paper.

COLD weather is coming and those of our subscribers who promised to "bring wood on subscription" will please do so at an early date.

MRS. L. VAN PUTTEN, of Holland, is this week visiting her father's family, Herbert Balgooyen, and other friends in the city.—Grand Haven Herald.

THE unfortunate man Wiemers, of East Saugatuck, who was so terribly gored by a Jersey bull, died last Friday morning. His funeral was held on Saturday.

LAST Tuesday evening Frank Ives gave an exhibition of fancy roller skating at the Rink. The attendance was large and the skater was heartily applauded.

MR. JOHN FELLOWS and wife and Miss Griffin, of Syracuse, N. Y., who have been visiting the family of H. C. Howlett of this place left for home by way of Chicago on last Tuesday.

THE rain storm, commencing last week Friday, (continued until Monday of this week. The weather was then a few degrees colder and overcoats and heavy wraps were in demand.

THE Saturday evening entertainment at the Opera House will be "The Hidden Hand," by Tucker's entire Comedy Company. This piece is an album of fun with a laugh on every page.

ON Thursday evening Miss Effie Werkman, sister of ex-Ald. R. E. Werkman, died after a short illness of what the doctors pronounce diphtheria. Funeral services to-day at 1:30 o'clock at the home of the deceased.

LAST week Friday evening Dr. H. F. Thomas, of Allegan, called on the News. The doctor was on his way to Chicago to attend a meeting of the Chicago Philosophical Society. His brother was the orator of the occasion.

SUPERVISOR JOHN NIES, of Saugatuck, was in the city this week and took in the fair. He also met with an accident which kept him here over one day more than he expected. In driving down Eighth street his horse took fright at the cars and capsize his buggy, breaking it badly. He thinks the street needs fixing east of the rail road track and we don't know but what he has cause for thinking.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 8, 1885: Mr. Badger, John Cordes, John Fant, Frank Grady, Chas. Johnston, George Sudden and Peter Wagner.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE C. & W. M. netted \$130 over and above their charges and expenses at the sale of their unclaimed baggage last week. They had held a barrel of paint consigned to St. Joseph 880 days, and on the day of the sale they received word from the consignee at St. Joseph, Mo., that it had miscarried and it was sent on to him. The owner of a reaper at Grant also claimed his property at the last moment.

H. N. LAWRENCE, Deputy Commissioner of Insurance for this state, was here last Monday and inspected the books of Mr. I. Marsilje, Secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties. Mr. Lawrence told us that he found Mr. Marsilje's books correct in every particular, and said that there were few as good Secretaries in the state as he. This is a good puff for James.

TUCKER's Comedy Company is playing a very satisfactory engagement at Lyceum Opera House this week and as an especial feature which will be new in this city, they will give a Saturday afternoon matinee at 2 o'clock, for the accommodation of ladies and children and also students and scholars who are in school during the week. The Opera House will be darkened and the gas lighted, giving every appearance of a regular city matinee. They will render at this time the highly amusing Comedy "Toby Twinkle" and at regular matinee prices, 15 cents. An especial reduction will also be made to scholars and members of the schools.

IT IS A SUCCESS!

The First Annual Fair.

FULLY TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE.

The Rain the Only Drawback.

On Tuesday, March 17, 1885, in response to a call published in the News, some fifteen of the business men of this city met in De Grandt building to compare notes as to the advisability of forming an Agricultural Society. The result of that meeting has been witnessed in the Fair of this week, and despite the unpleasant weather, has been a success.

The Society was formed amid many difficulties and it has held its first annual fair on grounds that cannot be excelled in the State. Time and money were sacrificed for the purpose of making it a success, and to this end all have labored, and their labors have been rewarded abundantly.

To review the work that has been performed is now an easy matter, and criticism, though unjust, is probably severe on the part of some. However, citizens and members alike have worked with creditable zeal, and everything that could be done has been attended to with commendable promptness. The officers of the Society have been obliged to grope through their various duties as though blindfolded, but they have performed their work as well as many who have had the light of a large experience to guide them, and the people of the territory covered by the Society, are greatly in their debt for bringing their Fair to a successful termination.

The interest taken by the people in the success of the enterprise was much greater than was at first expected, and citizens of this whole surrounding country responded nobly in making exhibits and in attending the Fair.

THE GROUNDS

consist of forty-three acres, fenced with a seven-foot fence, with a good half-mile track, a grandstand, a Floral hall, and nearly a thousand feet of stables, stalls and pens. Located as they are on the south bank of Macatawa Bay, a good view of the bay and the bluffs of Lake Michigan can be obtained from them. Visitors from abroad with one accord, gave vent to the opinion that "they can't be beat," and seemed well pleased with everything appertaining to them. The best of judgment has been exercised in selecting the sites for the buildings, which another year will be enlarged and ample enough to make double the display of this year.

Four large tents made into one were used for an Agricultural hall. The grand stand was large enough for this fair.

EXHIBITS.

The total number of exhibits in the different departments, in round numbers, was thirteen hundred, divided as follows:

CATTLE.

In this department there were forty-five entries, including full blooded Durhams, Jerseys, Holsteins, and some excellent exhibits in graded stock. The exhibit of cattle, though not large, was very fine and was a surprise to many who were not aware of the progress the farmers of this section have made in raising stock during the last few years. Mr. B. Van Raalte, J. G. Boyes, G. De Wit, J. Kuite and J. H. Purdy were the largest exhibitors.

HORSES.

The number of entries was fifty, embracing Roadsters, Draft Horses and Miscellaneous horses. This department was under the charge of Mr. H. Boone and the animals that were shown were well worthy of exhibition. The two-year old colt owned by Mr. Schippers, of Overisel, and which captured the first premium at the State Fair, attracted general attention. There were other animals that were worthy of mention but space forbids us entering into details.

SHEEP.

The display was not large but good, several very fine wool sheep being entered. There were twenty entries.

SWINE.

Number of entries 20, consisting of Poland China, Chester White, Suffolk, Essex, and Jersey Red, and a few grades.

POULTRY.

There were thirty-five entries in this department which attracted considerable attention.

AGRICULTURE.

This department was displayed in four tents pitched just west of Floral Hall and was as fine an exhibit as was ever witnessed at any fair in the state. Visitors were astonished at the remarkable growth of all vegetables. The grains displayed were also very fine. Mr. D. Miedema had charge of this department and handled it with ability.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The number of farm implements shown was large, and mowers, reapers, self-binders, threshing machines, etc., were all attached to shafting and were in motion. The manner in which these implements were displayed was creditable and they were viewed by a large number of people constantly. There were two traction engines and three portable engines on the grounds. Mr. B. Van Raalte was the largest exhibitor in this line and his exhibit of all farm machinery, wagons, bugles, etc., was fine. Mr. P. Wilms, J. Flieman, and Mr. Mulder also had excellent displays.

FLORAL HALL.

Floral Hall this year was made to accommodate not only the large and beautiful display of plants and flowers, but for want of other buildings the Pomological and Miscellaneous Departments were also assigned to this building. The result of this was that there was hardly that opportunity to examine the several exhibits in these departments with that degree of satisfaction which the excellence of the displays invited.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

The number of varieties of plants and flowers shown was over two hundred. They were displayed on a large pyramid in the center of the hall and produced a fine effect. Messrs. Slabbekoorn Brothers, of Zeeland, with their assistant J. Jaspers, and who by the way are the most prominent florists in this section, deserve special and favorable mention for their large and beautiful assortment shown. Next in order should be named Mr. Jacob Van Dyk, C. Van der Veen, Mrs. Prof. Doesburg, Mrs. H. Wykhuyzen, Best & Landaal, and Mrs. Geo. Hopkins. In cut flowers Mrs. H. D. Post's collection was also very attractive. The judges for this Department being Messdames H. Kremers, R. B. Best and J. C. Post, had undoubtedly a most excellent opportunity to exhibit their taste and judgement in awarding the premiums. The plants and flowers as arranged by Superintendent L. T. Kanter assisted by Mrs. H. Wykhuyzen were simply handsome and drew forth exclamations of admiration from all on entering the hall.

POMONA'S GIFTS.

In the west end of Floral Hall were arranged on shelves some eight hundred plates of choice fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, quinces, crabapples, nuts of all kinds, and some

specimens of *Mispels*, persimmons, as raised in the Netherlands. The display of fruit was as fine as has ever been exhibited in the state and surprised everyone who carefully looked them over. Mr. I. Maralje, assisted by Mr. Geo. Souter, have the credit for this part of the Fair, and it was by no means a small part. There were only about fifty entries made in this whole department, but each entry covered a number of plates of fruit.

DOMESTIC, NEEDLE AND FANCY WORK.

The mere mention of the fact that this Department was one of the main features of the Fair would hardly do justice to the exhibit, and yet it is impossible to go into any details. The ladies of this section have demonstrated that in artistic skill they can compete with any other locality. It was the universal testimony of visitors from outside that it was the best exhibit of the kind ever seen at a similar occasion.

PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHY, DRAWINGS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.

This Department was fairly well filled and the exhibits were all good. Stuffed animals, minerals, and curiosities were many and met with general approval. That which attracted the most attention in this department was the musical clock, the old manuscripts, and old books. The paintings were not as numerous as they should have been, but were good.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

The display was large. Bread, cake and pies were out in full force, all competing for the special premium.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The number of entries in this class was also large and good butter and cheese was numerous.

LEATHER, LEATHER WORK, ETC.

Under this class the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company had a very fine display, showing all the products of their tanneries. The display astonished the natives and all saw the extent of these institutions through the display.

SPECIAL MENTION.

To many of the citizens of Holland it was a surprise to see the display of clocks, dolmans, etc., made by Moerdyk, De Kruijff & Co., of Zeeland. Fully six hundred dollars worth of these articles were on exhibition by this firm and some of them were handsome and valuable.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

also had a fine display of hardware, stoves, etc., and with characteristic enterprise had erected a wind mill and tank on the grounds and laid a pipe into the Hall and furnished drinking water to all. Their display was very large and elegant.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO.

exhibited the flour manufactured at the Standard Roller Mills, with also an exhibit of the different breaks the grain sustains before it has entirely passed through the mill. There was also exhibited Wheatena, Graham, and Bran.

J. PESTINK & BRO.

Articles of baking was the display made by the above firm, together with crackers, bread, etc. The display was good.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

This firm occupied a corner and with Carpets, Sewing Machines, Organs, Furniture, etc., made a large and excellent display.

B. F. HIGGINS

Displayed his manufacture of Oil Cloths, Oil Coats, etc.

FAIR NOTES.

Secretary Viascher and Treasurer Breyman were the busiest men on the grounds.

The total receipts of the Fair will reach fully fifteen hundred dollars.

The gate receipts on Thursday amounted to \$780.

The list of premiums awarded will be published in the News at our earliest convenience.

A citizen standing on the corner of Eighth and River streets on Thursday counted 560 teams passing in the course of an hour.

The misunderstanding of the railroad arrangements kept back a large number from attending the Fair. The railroad company closed the special rates Thursday night.

The rain interfered with the attendance and with the program the first two days, but on Thursday fully six thousand people were on the grounds and a program of sports was carried out.

Parties who have been at Allegan claim that the show of vegetables was of a better quality than there, and the display of fruit is said to have been better than that at the recent fair at Grand Rapids.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At Newburgh, N. Y., a decree of foreclosure has been entered against the West Shore Railroad Company, and the property ordered sold for not less than \$22,000,000. A decree of foreclosure has also been granted against the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railway Company. At New Britain, Conn., an omnibus crowded with school children was struck by a train, the son and two daughters of the owner of the vehicle being fatally injured. A similar accident at Chambersburg, Pa., resulted in the death of two brothers aged respectively 7 and 4. Franklin J. Moses, the ex-Governor, was sentenced at Boston to three years imprisonment for swindling.

The mud-drum connecting a battery of boilers in Clarke & Co.'s Solar Iron Works, at Pittsburgh, exploded, blowing machines, hoop-iron, and tools in all directions, a flying missile bursting the cylinder head of a large engine, the escaping steam doing deadly work among the employes. Seventeen men and boys were burned or maimed, two of the victims dying after being removed to the hospital. It is believed that four others are also mortally injured. This is the third explosion in the same mill within five years. The failure of Mr. Henry Smith to put up margins caused the suspension of the New York firm of William Heath & Co., whose branch house in London is the leading American house in that city. Heath & Co. made assignments, as also did Mr. Smith, who, it is alleged, owes the Heath firm \$1,000,000, while Heath & Co. are supposed to owe their customers about \$1,000,000. After several rounds of a prize-fight between James Donnelly and Edward Berry had been fought near Pittsburgh, Pa., the friends of the latter threw pepper in Donnelly's face, completely blinding him. Donnelly was at the time getting the better of the fight, and the referee declaring in his favor, the affair broke up in a general row.

George Bassendorf, a printer on the *Freie Press*, of Jersey City, accompanied by a woman, who, as learned from letters found afterward, had left her husband on account of ill-treatment, went to Central Park, in New York. There they made an agreement to kill themselves, Bassendorf shooting the woman and then himself. According to the census just completed, the population of Massachusetts is 1,941,465, an increase of 158,380 since 1880. Boston has 390,406 inhabitants, against 362,536 five years ago.

THE WEST.

Jonas H. Rowe brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the Detroit *Free Press* for the publication of charges made in proceedings that had been entered for divorce. The *Free Press* copied them from the court records. The jury brought a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for 6 cents damages. ...Bloomington (Ill.) special: "First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, who arrived home a few days ago on a brief visit, has received calls from all manner of people. Applicants for office have bothered him by day, and burglars hang about his residence by night. Last night burglars invaded his residence. Mr. Stevenson was not at home at the time, and, after thoroughly ransacking the abode, the robbers made off with several Government bonds and a small amount of money." ...Rosenfeld & Kauffman, Cincinnati clothiers, failed, with liabilities of \$100,000.

The Detroit *Post* has been sold to W. C. and C. A. Nimocks, late of the Minneapolis *Journal*. The men employed in the Union Pacific mines at Carbon, Wyoming, and Louisville, Colo., struck last week, and General Manager Callaway received official notification from the Knights of Labor at both camps that it was decided that miners would not return to work until all Chinamen were dismissed.

At Salt Lake City, Edward Brain was convicted of unlawful cohabitation. His latest wife, a Danish girl, testified freely to their marital relations. Brain made a long statement to the court, maintaining the truth of the Mormon gospel. He said he knew it by a direct revelation of God to himself. His covinants were made for eternity. He would stand by them at all hazards. Judge Zane reminded him that two of his wives were in this eternal covenant. He spoke about one already divorced from him—his first wife dishonored in her old age. To talk of this being an eternal covenant under divine command was blasphemy, and he was tired of hearing such hypocritical cant. Brain was sentenced to six months in jail and \$300 fine.

Four cars broke away from the first section of a circus train near Fergus Falls, Minn., and running backward on a heavy grade struck the engine of the second section. Five men were killed and many others seriously wounded. Nearly two hundred men were asleep in the wrecked cars at the time.

Cold weather, it is expected, will end the Apache campaign in the Southwest, compelling the Indians to surrender. ...William Bookwater, of Circleville, Ohio, while intoxicated, took a position on the railroad tracks and said he would kill the first negro that passed. He kept his word, and Samuel Tibbs was his victim. He shot him in the back, with fatal result. ...John O'Brien, a political "fine-worker" of Cincinnati, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000. He had offered to sell fraudulent certificates of registration. ...Cole & Dodge, Stockton, Cal., farmers, filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing their liabilities at \$200,000. ...All the gambling-houses in St. Paul were closed by order of Mayor Rice. ...The first snowfall of the season is reported from East Tawas, Alpena, and Cheboygan, Mich., last week.

THE SOUTH.

Four negroes, one of them a woman, who were accused of several murders, were

taken from jail and hanged by a mob, in Chatham County, North Carolina. The cell doors were broken down and the four negroes were each put on a horse with a disguised man astride behind. The men made no outcry, save to protest their innocence, but the means of the woman were heart-rending. A mile was quickly traveled, and the cavalcade stopped in a grove. The negroes were tied hands and feet and made to stand upon their horses. They were given five minutes to make confessions and to pray. They protested their innocence to the last, and as they prayed the horses were driven out from under them, and they were left hanging to the tree.

TEAMSTERS who were transporting a large quantity of merchandise from Piedras Negras to New Laredo, Mexico, were attacked thirty miles from the latter place by highwaymen, who bound them to trees and carried off most of their goods. Between Abilene and San Angelo, Tex., a smooth-faced boy, with a Winchester rifle and a six-shooter, relieved a Texas stage of its mail, the driver and six passengers quietly acquiescing.

At Petersburg, Virginia, Senator Mahone's son, Butler Mahone, was fined \$50 and put under bonds of \$200 to keep the peace. He had attempted to shoot a police officer, who had arrested him for using profane and indecent language on the street, firing a shot which missed its mark. Heavy rains have fallen in Tennessee and Northern Georgia, causing serious injury to the cotton crop, and partially suspending railway traffic. Three hundred miners at Chattanooga, Tenn., struck for higher wages, and it is thought the trouble will become general in that section.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. E. O. SHAKEPEARE, of Pennsylvania, has been commissioned by the President to visit European countries where cholera exists, and make investigation as to its cause, progress, and prevention. His report will be made to Congress at the next session.

CONGRESS will be asked by Secretary Bayard to appoint several Inspectors of Consuls, the idea being that the service will thus be promoted and the revenues increased by securing an honest and uniform system of valuation. A recent decision, making Indians ineligible as Postmasters, has caused about seventy-five resignations to be forwarded from Indian Territory. It will be difficult to replace them with white people.

THE following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$250,000,000.00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,786,450.00
Bonds at 3 per cent.	194,190,500.00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	227,000.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000.00
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512.00
Principal.	1,260,777,482.00
Interest.	12,214,788.00

Total.	\$1,272,992,250.33
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal.	\$3,871,385.26
Interest.	221,353.30

Total.	\$4,092,717.56
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$346,738,886.00
Certificates of deposit.	23,185,000.00
Gold certificates.	118,137,790.00
Silver certificates.	93,656,716.00
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,961,162.98
Principal.	\$588,679,554.88

Total debt—	
Principal.	\$1,853,328,402.14
Interest.	12,436,121.13

Total.	\$1,865,764,523.27
Less cash items available for redemption of the debt.	\$240,927,074.70
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.	100,000,000.00
Total.	\$340,927,074.70

Total debt less available cash items.	\$1,524,837,448.57
Net cash in the Treasury.	63,903,106.30

Debt, less cash in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1895.	\$1,460,934,342.27
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1895.	1,473,692,307.52

Decreased debt during the month as shown by this statement.	\$12,757,966.25
Cash in the Treasury available for reduction of the debt.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$118,137,790.00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	93,656,716.00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	23,185,000.00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	5,945,066.71
Fractional currency.	2,501.99

Total available for reduction of the debt.	\$240,927,074.70
--	------------------

Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1892.	100,000,000.00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt.	
Fractional silver coin.	\$23,641,823.79
Minor coin.	796,852.26

Total.	\$24,438,746.05
Certificates held as cash.	\$4,667,230.00
Net cash balance on hand.	63,903,106.30

Total cash in Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account.	\$483,936,157.05
The payments on account of interest due on bonds amounted to about \$7,500,000, which will reduce the decrease of the debt to about \$5,250,000.	

POLITICAL.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention, in session at Springfield, placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, George D. Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, Oliver Ames; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; State Treasurer and Receiver General, A. W. Beard; Auditor, Chas. R. Ladd; Attorney General, E. L. Sherman. Senator Hoar, who presided over the convention, made a lengthy speech, in which he said that his party, although in favor of restoring peace and harmony between the sections, would insist upon the right of all loyal citizens to free discussion, unobstructed suffrage, and an honest counting of their votes. The platform indorses the civil-service laws and urges the extension of their principles to all the business offices of the Government; demands the suspension of silver coinage; the enactment of a general bankrupt law; and the vigorous enforcement of the Edmunds bill in Utah; favors reductions or reforms in the tariff which may not be inconsistent with the doctrine of protection, and appeals to an "aroused public conscience" to prevent further suppression of the negro vote.

A convention of colored men of Virginia met at Lynchburg, M. V. Beckley, of Richmond, delivered an address, saying the convention had not assembled as Republicans or Democrats, but as citizens of Virginia, claiming the right of freemen. He hoped their deliberations would demonstrate that they were worthy the citizenship. The convention adopted resolutions renouncing allegiance to the Republican organization, and proclaiming absolute independence henceforth in political matters.

THE Democrats of Colorado nominated Wilbur F. Stone for Supreme Judge and adopted resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver and the enforcement of the pre-emption and homestead laws against corporations and syndicates. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is of the opinion that there will be no legislation on the silver question this winter.

In regard to the Civil Service Commission it is stated that Dorman B. Eaton's successor will probably not be named until Nov. 1; that Dr. Gregory will remain for some months, with a possibility that his resignation will not be accepted; and Mr. Thoman will likely be retired. The South will, it is thought, be represented on the new commission. Col. Codman, of Massachusetts, has been seriously considered in connection with the prospective vacancy, but does not want the place. The following Consuls have been appointed by the President: Owen McGorr, of Colorado, at Ecuador; John Cornwell, of Texas, at Cairo; Thomas R. Jermyan, of North Carolina, at Montevideo; and Lewis G. Reed, of New York, at Barbadoes.

GENERAL.

THERE were 172 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 140 in the preceding week, and 188, 160, and 122 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882 respectively. *Bradstreet's*, in its weekly commercial summary, says: "The check to the activity in business circles at the East noted last week has become more pronounced. In New England the distribution of boots and shoes is as heavy as ever, but the demand for woolen and cotton goods has fallen off. Both staples are quieter. Raw wool is fairly active and the advance in prices previously noted is sustained, but the tendency to an advance in quotations is less marked. Late sales are less than during weeks in the latter part of August and in the earlier portion of September. There is a diminished activity in dry goods. The request for iron East and West is of fair proportions, with no indications of an advance in prices. Less is heard of Southern iron, at least than formerly. Anthracite coal is firmer and in moderately better demand."

In an interview, Mr. F. A. Dockray, who had just concluded a thorough investigation of the general trade with Mexico, says that the West has every advantage for commanding seventy-five per cent. of the total business of this republic with its Southern sister. There is great danger, however, of American houses losing the trade they have already gained with Mexico, as English firms are making rapid strides toward commercial supremacy in that country. It is now not so much a question to the United States of increasing as of holding the Mexican trade. According to Sir John MacDonald the fate of Riel depends on the Privy Council of England. If that body approves the sentence, Riel will hang. A rebellion of the French Canadians would be promptly suppressed, Sir John thinks, by the English-speaking people of the Dominion. It now transpires that Count Zacharoff, who figured very conspicuously as an agent for the Mann Boudoir-car, and was married to Miss Florence Billings, of New York, in August, has another, his first wife living in Bristol, Eng. A cow threw the engine of a train on the Canadian Pacific Road off the track near Kamloops, killing one American, five Chinamen, and wounding several others.

FOREIGN.

REPRESENTATIVES of the great powers met at Constantinople on the 1st inst. to consider the Roumelia question, but took no action, and adjourned to await instructions from their respective governments. The opinion gains ground that the crisis is extending and that a general war is inevitable unless the powers intervene at once. Active preparations for defensive operations are in progress in Roumelia. Frequent conferences are being held by the leading monarchs and diplomats of Europe with regard to the existing complications. ...Mlle. Emma Nevada was married in Paris to Dr. Raymond Palmer, of Birmingham, England. The bridemaids were Misses Morris, Johnson, Everest, and Tift, of America. Signor Salvini, the Italian tragedian, was the "best man."

In summing up the situation in regard to the revolution in Roumelia, Smalley's special cablegram says that it develops no decided phases, and that war still hangs in the balance. The danger of the situation is increased by the delays of the powers, owing to difficulty in arriving at combined action. A deputation of Bulgarians waited on the Czar at Elinore, Denmark, and solicited his approval of the annexation of Roumelia to Bulgaria. The dispatches state that the deputation retired apparently satisfied. A collision between Servians and Bulgarians was reported on the frontier. Germany and Spain have arrived at an amicable understanding regarding the Caroline Islands, and the Pope's good offices will not be required. Spain's claim to Yap is conceded by Germany, which in turn is granted free navigation of the Caroline waters, free commerce with the inhabitants of the islands, and the privilege of establishing a coaling station on one of them. It is expected that King Christian IX. of Denmark will abdicate in favor of his son Frederick. The difficulty between the King and Folkething, of Parliament, has been of some duration, the monarch appointing his ministers from the minority, and thus gaining the enmity of the representatives of the people. "Poor Carlotta's" insanity is pronounced incurable by an eminent specialist who has been for some time her custodian. One of her hallucinations is that Maximilian is still alive and that he will soon be emperor of the entire world. No doubt is entertained that the Latin monetary union will be continued until January, 1877. Belgium will be represented at the approaching conference. ...Fred Hassaurek, a well-known German journalist and politician, of Cincinnati, died in Paris.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

FIVE polygamists were sentenced in the Third District Court at Salt Lake—Isaac Gross, Alfred Best, David E. Davis, Chas. Seal, and Andrew W. Coley. All refused to pledge themselves to obey the law, and were sentenced to the full limit of the law—six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine. In the Tabernacle, last Sunday, Apostle Heber J. Grant said: "Woe to the Judge who sits on the bench of the Third District Court! We will not stand his abuse much longer." ...Chicago elevators contain 12,612,915 bushels of wheat, 871,308 bushels of corn, 108,964 bushels of oats, 174,579 bushels of rye, and 13,860 bushels of barley; total, 13,781,626 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,085,311 bushels a year ago. The enumeration just taken shows the population of Iowa to be 1,753,980, an increase of 129,365 in five years. The growth has been confined wholly to the large towns and the northwestern counties.

A PATIENT escaped from a small-pox hospital at Montreal, ran through the streets in his night-clothes, and finally entered a dwelling, the inmates of which gave him a beating and handed him over to an officer. At many Catholic churches on Sunday the priests urged their congregations to submit to the medical authorities and be vaccinated at once. The procession to invoke the intercession of the Virgin Mary to stay the epidemic took place at one of the French churches in the presence of 10,000 people. Several cases of the disease have appeared at Quebec and at Cape St. Ignace, near that city.

A DISPATCH from Rusk, Tex., says that "at the terminus of the Kansas and Gulf Shore Line, near Lufkin, Tex., sixty convicts working on the road made a desperate break for liberty just as they had finished their supper. With deafening yells they started up in a body and rushed for the neighboring woods. The guards opened fire on the fleeing convicts with deadly effect. The latest report says that twenty-five of them were killed or wounded. The prisoners ran in one large body, and the guards simply emptied their repeating rifles and small arms into the moving mass. Rumors of an intended mutiny in this camp have been rife for some weeks past. These rumors were strengthened by the fact that many of the convicts were serving life-sentences and were known to be desperate characters, and extra precautions were being taken. Every means possible is being used to recapture the thirty-five who succeeded in eluding the rifles of the guards. All avenues of escape are being guarded, and posers are being organized to scour the country. The scene of the outbreak is some miles from a telegraph office."

THE President appointed the following-named Presidential Postmasters:

Benjamin F. Devore, at Independence, Kan.; vice William T. Voe, resigned; Thomas A. McCleary, at Medicine Lodge, Kan., vice W. D. Vansky, resigned; Samuel T. Carrieco, at Harper, Kan., vice James O. Graham, resigned; Thomas R. Love, at Wellington, Kan., vice J. Y. Coffman, resigned; Colin Campbell, at Florence, Kan., vice William A. Stanford, resigned; Martin Sennett, at Arkansas City, Kan., vice James O. Topitt, resigned; Edward T. Besh, at Neligh, Neb., vice J. Jones Melick, resigned; Forrest L. Wheden, at York, Neb., vice L. J. Gandy, resigned; Charles C. Hathaway, at Del Norte, Colo., vice W. H. Cochran, resigned; Lyman Thompson, at Santa Pueblo, Colo., vice G. B. Stimpson, resigned; C. S. Clark, at Tombstone, Arizona, vice J. P. Clum, resigned; Charles W. Huggins, at Lamar, Mo., vice J. B. Emery, resigned; Thomas H. Frame, at Liberty, Mo., vice W. H. Robinson, resigned; Henry S. Dean, at Stockbridge, Mass., vice H. L. Plumb, resigned; Albert A. Hargett, at Lowell, Mass., vice Edward T. Howell, resigned; H. Dudley, at Princeton, Ky., vice Robert M. Craven, resigned; William B. Swall, at Belvidere, Ill., vice Charles B. Loop, resigned; John O. Johnson, at Austin, Tex., vice J. C. Degress, commission expired; Peter McCamley, at Grand Rapids, Wis., vice G. T. Witter, commission expired; Thomas Bowman, at Council Bluffs, vice Philip Armour, suspended; James W. Battie, at Marsfield, Mo., vice Louis S. Honne, suspended; Chas. G. Hamauer, at Highland, Ill., vice Louis Kinn, suspended; John H. Hill, at Goldsboro, N. C., vice Hiram Grant, suspended; Wm. H. Hensley, Columbus, Neb., vice H. J. Hudson, suspended; Henry P. Howard, at San Antonio, Tex., vice J. P. Newcomb, suspended; Lewis Lowry, at Cameron, Mo., vice F. M. Kimball, suspended; B. F. Ellsbury, at Ironton, O., vice S. B. Steece, suspended; John D. Waterman, at Rockford, Ill., vice Thomas A. Lewer, suspended; J. H. Brinker, at West Point, Miss., vice H. H. Harrington, suspended; Walter W. McGrew, at Eureka, Kan., vice James W. Nicholas, resigned; John C. Friend, at Rawlins, Wyo., vice H. T. Snively, suspended; Isaiah Garrett, at Monroe, La., vice Julius Ennemoser, suspended; Arthur D. Glover, at Olympia, W. T., vice James W. Gale, suspended.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	5.75	@	6.00
HOGS—Good Shipping.	5.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.97	@	.98
WHEAT—No. 3 White.	.96	@	.97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.48	@	.50
OATS—White.	.36	@	.41
PORK—Mess.	9.50	@	10.00
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	5.75	@	6.25
Good Shipping.	5.00	@	5.50
Common.	3.50	@	4.50
HOGS—Extra.	4.00	@	4.50
FLOUR—Extra.	4.00	@	4.50
Choice Winter.	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@	.91
CORN—No. 2.	.41	@	.41 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.25	@	.26
RYE—No. 2.	.58	@	.60
BARLEY—No. 2.	.69	@	.71
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.19	@	.20
Butter—Fine Dairy.	.15	@	.18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.	.09 1/2	@	.10 1/2
Skimmed Flats.	.05 1/2	@	.06 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.	.17	@	.18
POTATOES—Car. lots, per bu.	.32	@	.37
PORK—Mess.	8.25	@	8.50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2.	.85	@	.85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.41	@	.41 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.25	@	.26
RYE—No. 1.	.58	@	.60
PORK—Mess.	8.00	@	8.50
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.39	@	.41
CORN—Mixed.	.39	@	.41
OATS—Mixed.	.25	@	.25 1/2
PORK—Mess.	8.75	@	9.25
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.95	@	.96
CORN—No. 2.	.44	@	.44 1/2
OATS—Mixed.	.26	@	.28
RYE—No. 2.	.62	@	.64
PORK—Mess.	8.75	@	9.25
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE.	3.50	@	4.00
HOGS.	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP.	3.25	@	4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.91	@	.92
CORN—No. 2.	.43	@	.45
OATS—No. 2 White.	.29	@	.30
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.92	@	.94
CORN—Mixed.	.40	@	.42
OATS—No. 2.	.25	@	.25 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best.	5.25	@	6.75
Fair.	4.75	@	6.25
Common.	3.75	@	4.25
HOGS.	4.25	@	4.50
SHEEP.	3.75	@	4.25
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE.	4.50	@	6.00
HOGS.	4.25	@	4.75
SHEEP.	3.50	@	4.75

MONTREAL'S MOB.

The Canadian City the Scene of a Fearful Anti-Vaccination Riot.

A Howling Mob Wrecks Health Offices and Public Buildings—Residences Fired.

[Montreal special.]

Montreal was the scene of a violent riot this evening as the result of the movement for compulsory vaccination. The French-Canadians have shown strong opposition to compulsory vaccination since the start, and trouble has been feared. The English were determined, however, that no more delay would be allowed, and decided at once to carry compulsory measures into force. A branch office was started in the East End, and orders were given to-day to begin the thorough vaccination of all persons in the French-Canadian quarter. At an early hour this morning the office was opened. A crowd at once began to assemble, and the building was soon surrounded. Several French-Canadian citizens addressed the gathering, which was becoming more and more riotous, and advised pacific measures. A squad of police was called out, and toward afternoon the mob dispersed, threatening, however, to return in the evening. They kept their word.

At seven o'clock to-night the building was surrounded by a noisy, threatening crowd of French-Canadians, who began operations by storming the Health Office, smashing all the windows, and creating a general havoc.

The mob next went to the residence of Dr. Laberge, of the Medical Health Office, stoned it, and shouted defiance. On marched the mob, gathering in numbers as it went, its objective point being the City Hall.

The authorities had by this time got wind of the mob's intentions, and the fire-bells sounded a general alarm, calling the whole police force from the various stations to the Central Station at the City Hall. The mob arrived, however, before the police had mustered, and took possession of the streets around the hall. Showers of stones were rained upon the building, and many windows were shattered. The police were still in the stations, and, as usual, a delay occurred before they were ordered out. When they first reached the street they had only their small wooden batons, which were utterly useless on the mob, which continued its work of destruction, moving completely around the building.

An order was given to arm the force with muskets, but the men, strange to say, were kept standing in the station while the mob continued its work outside. Several of the policemen and the Mayor's brother armed themselves with revolvers and blazed away from the door of the station, silencing the mob on that side. On the other side, however, the work was kept up, and the health officer got a severe handling. A large number of people were here undergoing vaccination, and had to fly from the mob.

In the midst of the din a cry was raised, "To the newspaper office!" and in a few minutes the crowd, now numbering several thousand, had formed into line and were on the way. The mob marched down the principal streets, singing and shouting, and made for the office of the *Morning Herald*, a large five-story building on Victoria Square. Their number was considerably increased on their way, and they surrounded the newspaper office several thousand strong. The building, which occupies a prominent position, was brilliantly lighted up, and formed a good mark for the rioters. The windows were soon smashed, and the rioters took full vengeance upon the paper, which has been the most active and plain-spoken about the French-Canadians.

For over half an hour the mob had it all their own way, the police remaining inactive in the station while the work of destruction was going on. While engaged at the newspaper office the rioters gave expression to various threats, and said they would show the English whether it was they or the French who would rule the city. The English were roundly abused, and a number of violent scenes occurred. When the police did arrive on the scene the mob again formed and marched back through the streets to the East End, where they held a mass meeting, and after several inflammatory speeches proceeded to the homes of several of the doctors and stoned them.

The rioters before dispersing went down to one of the objectionable vaccinator's houses and fired it. The fire brigade were hastily summoned, and extinguished the fire before any damage was done. When the riot was at its height the cries were frequently raised, "Burn the city!" and "Down with the English!"

That such a thing as the small-pox should serve to awaken race hostility is indeed remarkable; but the facts that it has been the cause of more bitterness than even the most serious subject of quarrel. To state the case very simply, the French in Montreal have been harboring and breeding the small-pox with apparent indifference to the loss of life it was causing, and complete indifference to its effects upon the English population. The English have suffered to a small extent from the ravages of the disease—poor Sir Francis Hincks fell a victim to it through infection carried to his house by a servant—but their business losses as the result of the prevalence of the epidemic have been most serious. The French would not vaccinate, were reluctant to lend themselves to any sanitary measures, but preferred to fight the disease, if at all, by pious observances and ceremonies.

A gentleman on the Citizens' Committee to-day proclaimed that there were at least 4,000 cases of small-pox in the city. The opening of the Theater Royal has been indefinitely postponed on account of the epidemic. The health officials are encountering the most determined opposition in their work of placarding, especially in the East End of the city, and several arrests have been made.

SPLINTERS.

THE railroads of Pennsylvania employ 70,000 men.

It will take three months and \$2,000 to mount Junbo.

THE Grant Monument fund in New York has reached nearly \$83,000.

CARLOTTA has turned her forty-sixth year, and is recovering her reason.

TORNADO WARNINGS.

Trustworthy Reports to Be Sent to Localities Threatened by the Funnel Fiend.

Lieutenant J. P. Finley's Observations—The Per Cent of Verification Gratifying.

[Washington dispatch.]

The phenomena of tornadoes, to the scientific study of which Lieut. John P. Finley, of the signal corps, has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. Daily predictions are in fact being made at present, having begun last year and continued recently upon the return of Lieut. Finley from an inspection tour in the West. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are as yet largely experimental, and are embodied in the daily published bulletins of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such cases "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

To a reporter Lieutenant Finley recently described the known phenomena of tornadoes and the ends toward which present researches are directed. These storms have distinctly marked characteristics, and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, "blizzards," cyclones, or northeasters. Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide, and their forces are generally exhausted by the time they have traveled a course of forty or fifty miles, though in this latter respect they are quite variable, some having been traced by their lines of devastation more than 180 miles. Their rotary motion, which is greatest toward the center, sometimes reaches the enormous rate of two thousand miles an hour, while their forward movement, always from southwest to northeast, ordinarily does not exceed forty or fifty miles. They are usually unaccompanied by electrical disturbances, and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunderstorms sometimes follow them a few miles away. There is a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions; the tornado always occurring southeastwardly from the center of the low barometric pressure, and at a distance from one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its longest diameter lies, and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements in the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Its home is an area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, and Western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August, inclusive. It is a frequent visitor to two or three regions. One is a strip along the gulf and South Atlantic, which takes in the central portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, with termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February, and March. The other includes a portion of southern and central Ohio, a large part of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York, and a corner each of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where it is seasonal only during the months of August and September.

Lieut. Finley further said, while a host of interesting scientific questions respecting the origin of tornadoes, the laws which govern them, and their relationship to other meteorological phenomena remain to be answered, the more practical questions as to when and where they are likely to appear seem to be advancing rapidly toward solution. The interests which are subject to disaster from tornadoes are alive to the importance of the work in progress. Intending purchasers of farms apply to the Signal Office for information respecting the liability of their selected locality to disaster. To such are sent the records of the past as far as they are known. Whenever Lieut. Finley travels in pursuit of his studies farmers and villagers press for information. To these he says that nothing raised by the hand of man above the surface of the earth can withstand the shock of the tornado. He advises them to seek their dugouts upon the appearance of the portentous signs of disaster, and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year "wrote" \$40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in the process of making which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieutenant Finley proposes to show from the complete records of several years and dates the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

THE CATTLEMEN.

Conference of Those Interested in Herds in the Cherokee Strip.

[Kansas City special.]

A meeting was held at the Brunswick this afternoon of cattlemen interested in the herds in the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land. Fully a dozen of the largest cattlemen were in attendance. These are the cattlemen against whom suits aggregating nearly \$500,000 have been brought by the Texas cattlemen who were stopped while driving their herds north through Indian Territory about three months ago. The attorneys of the Indian Territory men were present, and at the expiration of the conference the expressions of all those interested was to the effect that they had little to fear from any suits and would make a vigorous defense. The statement was also made that while about four hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle still remained on the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land, most of the cattle have been removed from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, in accordance with the President's order.

WHERE THE NEGROES ARE WEIK.

The Inability to Remember Dates and Their Way of Reckoning Time.

Many of the colored people of this country seem to have the happy faculty of ignoring time, writes a Florida correspondent. Dates for them are almost unmeaning, incidents are fixed by certain occurrences, "sens de wah," or "jest after de wah," being the most prominent among their references when questioned with regard to age or locality. "I jest dunno, missis, quite what age I is," said one gray old man, looking thoughtfully into the crown of his battered hat, "but I'se jest de age ob Massa Robert; comed inter dis world jest about de time he did. But yo' see Mars Robert died 'bout twenty-odd y'ars ago, 'n I never knew 'zactly what his age wor—only him 'n me wor de same age, miss."

Aunt Katy's brother, a very fine-looking old man, with a head like a Massachusetts statesman, called here the other day with vegetables to sell. He, his gray-and-white donkey, the home manufactured cart, with hempen harness, made a good Florida picture, standing under the great chinaberry tree. I asked Aunt Katy how old he was.

"Well, he's the oldest brudder I've got, 'n I reckon he's a heap older'n me."

"But you don't know your own age, Aunt Katy."

"Dat's de fac'," she responded, with her hearty laugh. "I'se awful ignant 'bout dose ar things; but Isra' out dar, I know he's de oldest, 'cause when Sherman's soldiers goed on de run troo Georgy, he wor quite peart of a man, wid de gray ha'ts in his b'ard, 'n my Margret—dat was de last chile I hed—was a settin' on de sunflower patch, jest big enough to feed de chickens, 'n he come an' held her up high, I'member, so't she could see de tops o' dar hats; an' den he wor older dan I. So dat's de only way I knows," she added, nodding her head wisely. Subsequently I asked the old gentleman.

"Well, I reckon I'se a few y'ars older 'n Katy, thar," was his answer.

"But Katy don't know how old she is," I said.

"Well, I reckon," he said, with a dubious smile; "but she's grown mighty ole sens de wah."

As with the elders so with the children. Ida is a grandchild of Aunt Katy, and as bright as the average. A visitor here, incredulous as to some facts, was expressing her convictions.

"Here comes Ida," I said, "make it a test case. I will take down the dialogue verbatim."

"How old are you, Ida?" was the first question.

"Don't no, miss," was the quick answer.

"Don't know your age! a great girl like you?"

"I's older dan John Wash," was the answer, after a moment of discomfiture.

"Who is John Wash?"

Instantly she brightened up and stood erect.

"John Washington Staniford Bonaparte Jerome Callis," she replied.

"And who is he?"

"He is my brudder, miss."

"Who gave him all those names?"

"I do no; I guess his modder did."

"Well, don't you know how old he is?"

"Yars m."

"How old is he?"

Assuming a look of great importance, she replied:

"He was borned de night ob de big storm. An' I knows now old my modder wor, too."

"Well, how old?"

"When Sherman come troo Georgy 'n blowed his horn, she wor a baby 2-year ole."

"And where is your mother now?"

"Oh, her am settin' in de kingdom."

We sent her out and laughed till we cried.

How Porpoises Are Caught.

A seine nearly a mile long is paid out from the steamer to inclose the fish and cut them off from the open sea. At the wings and bags of the net small surfboats are stationed, whose crews strive to frighten the porpoises when they attempt a combined charge upon the net. As the huge creatures, often weighing 1,000 pounds each, can easily break a seine if they set out for it, the only safeguard is to distract them and divert their attention. Slowly and steadily the seine is drawn in toward the beach, and when near enough a smaller seine is brought into play inside the larger one. With this a few porpoises at a time are cut off from the main school, and hauled by main force on the shore, where they are dispatched with lances or knives. It is no boy's play hauling this small seine through the surf.

The Human Brain.

According to the novel computation of a German histologist, who has been calculating the aggregate cell forces of the human brain, the cerebral mass is composed of at least 300,000,000 of nerve cells, each an independent body, organism, and microscopic brain, so far as concerns its vital functions, but subordinate to a higher purpose in relation to the function of the organ; each living a separate life individually, though socially subject to a higher law of function. The lifetime of a nerve cell he estimates to be about sixty days, so that 5,000,000 die every day, about 200,000 every hour, and nearly 3,500 every minute, to be succeeded by an equal number of their progeny; while once in every sixty days a man has a totally new brain.

"PIERCE my heart with a bodkin, to make sure that I am dead," wrote a rich Frenchman in his will; and then he dashed off a paragraph disinheriting every one of his kith and kin.

THE PAPAL SEE.

It Makes Many Concessions to the Advanced Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

The Hierarchy Invested with Power of Control Over the Material Affairs of the Church.

[Baltimore special.]

The American of this city publishes a special letter from Rome having reference to the confirmation and effect of the decrees passed by the Plenary Council of Baltimore. The writer says that their influence will be felt throughout America, and to a beneficial purpose. A canon, which took its origin in medieval times, and was founded on and constituted for a civilization that has almost passed away, is cut in to by the decrees. They will constitute a law suitable for the time. The education of the clergy will be elevated to the wants of the time. The Christian civilization of the people will be made to keep pace with the material civilization of the time. Christianity will be brought into harmony with the education and civilization of the present age. Regulations have been made for the establishment of schools for children, normal schools for teachers, and a university for priests and for those laymen who devote themselves to the pursuits of higher knowledge. It is not by "benefices," that great feature of the middle ages by which, while education was assisted, it was also hampered, that these results are to be obtained. "Benefices" will not be brought in as a means of support. The Catholic Church in the United States wants no subsidy from the state, and thus it will not become a servant, or rather a slave, of the state, as it has so often been in European countries, such as France and Austria. The church in America prefers to depend for her support upon the free offerings of the people.

In the new dioceses it is provided that no such thing as parishes and parish priests, in the old canonical sense of the term, will exist in the United States. These were founded on "benefices," but there they will not be employed. This, however, does not indicate that pastors who have created and fostered a congregation, and made the desert to blossom as a rose, will be harshly treated or removed from the places they have built up. There will not be an absolute removability of pastors. A certain percentage of them will be declared immovable, and this holds good except in cases where faults are ascribed to the pastor, and these faults and their consequences will be determined by a trial. A certain amount of liberty of action is required in the United States both by Bishops and clergy, and it is not advisable to remove or curtail their liberty. The dignity and authority will be increased and brought more prominently into relief. They will have their courts over those of bishops, in which appeals will be received before such appeals can be sent to Rome. In future bishops will have a permanent board or council, which they will assemble at certain intervals during the year. They will also give some voice to the clergy in the selection of bishops.

Another important decision of the Baltimore Council refers to societies or associations. A stop is about to be put to indiscriminate, injudicious, or conflicting condemnation of secret societies. Henceforward the condemnation of any secret society will be reserved to a permanent board of all the archbishops of the country, and all cases of such a nature must be referred to them for their judgment and decision.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

Collision of Two Sections of a Circus Train on the Northern Pacific Road.

Five Men Killed Outright and Many Others Badly, If Not Fatally, Injured.

[Fergus Falls (Minn.) dispatch.]

A serious smashup of John Robinson's circus train occurred on the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Road, a branch of the Northern Pacific, at Ames Station, six miles west of this city. Four cars were broken to pieces, five men killed, and a large number injured. The train was in two sections. After passing Ames the coupling of the four rear cars of the forward section broke, and there being a heavy grade they ran back toward the rear section. The rear engine ran into the wild cars at nearly full speed, with a terrific crash, injuring the forward part of the engine badly and totally demolishing the cars. These were common freight-cars, fitted up with bunks, etc., as sleeping-cars for the canvasmen and roustabouts of the circus. They contained nearly 200 men, and the mystery is that so many escaped with their lives. A terrible scene followed the collision. Their were shrieks, groans, and cries from the many injured, and howls and curses from those who were trying to extricate themselves from the wreck. People in the rear section, none of them hurt, lent all the aid possible, and the forward engine was dispatched at once to Fergus Falls for surgical assistance, returning in half an hour with the Northern Pacific physicians here. The following are the names of the dead: George Krouse, Cincinnati. His brother lives at No. 63 Main street, Cincinnati. H. Roberts, Wadena, Minn., canvasser. Charles Wallace, joined the circus at Portland, Me.; laborer. Samuel Hlad, Colfax, Dakota; laborer. James Wilson, Cincinnati, formerly policeman; train watchman.

The most seriously wounded are as follows: James Eccles, Nova Scotia, dislocated shoulder and bruises; probably fatal. Joe Brown, New York, leg hurt. Wm. Winfield, Appomattox, Va., side and back; will die. Thomas Vanata, ruptured. James Meyers, sprained ankle and legs bruised. Al Turner, Iowa, foot mashed. Henry Boice, New York, leg and arm bruised. Wm. Murray, New York, head badly cut. James Coleman, colored, leg cut. Jenkins, head canvasser, jaw smashed. Ed Siegler, Cincinnati, head hurt. Wm. Warren, Cleveland, both hands jammed; will have to be amputated.

Nearly every man in the four cars is somewhat bruised and hurt, but, except the above, none seriously. A brakeman named Peterson could not be found after the wreck was cleared, and it is not known whether he was killed or ran away. The injured will be sent to the Northern Pacific Hospital at Brainerd, and an inquest will be held to-morrow on the remains of the deceased, which will be held at the disposition of relatives, if any telegraph; otherwise they will probably be buried here. A colored hand in one of the cars escaped with little injury except to their instruments, nearly all of which were smashed beyond repair.

SENATOR PALMER.

His Response at the Banquet of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Soldier as a Schoolmaster—Michigan's Just Tribute to General Grant.

Below we give in full the remarks of Senator Palmer at the Army of the Cumberland banquet in Grand Rapids.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My toast is a peculiar one. The committee having the banquet in charge it seems to have selected sentiments to be responded to by each of the distinguished speakers, on the ground probably that they knew whereof they should speak, and they had run out of material when they got down to me. All of you gentlemen favored by a mark to shoot at, in the way of a toast proposed, had much to do with the struggle, the outcome of which has resulted in happiness for both sides.

Why the committee did not give me Cincinnati, I do not know, unless it was because I was more given to turning other people's swords into pruning hooks rather than my plowshare into a sword. However, they told me to take what was left, or in other words to "so as I pleased." Grace-Roman, catch-as-catch-can, or collar and elbow. So I took "The Soldier as a Schoolmaster." Some of you may not recognize its appropriateness, although you must confess that you have performed one part of the role of the jolly old pedagogue—you had a habit of whipping the boys.

We have been taught by the books that war was destructive, that schoolmasters were the creators and promoters of peace. We have been told that the pen was mightier than the sword, a saying which implies that they are two rival and not congenial forces. The soldier and the camp have been regarded as tyrannizing the antipodes of human life, and yet the pupil of Socrates—the man who perpetuated and developed the philosophy of his master, the man who gave his whole life to metaphysical study and dreamy meditation—said that the men who founded at Marathon and Salamis were the schoolmasters of all Greece. What he meant is a matter of inference, but we may deduce from his surroundings that he wished to impress upon his people that the devotion of the 10,000 who met and defeated eleven times their number at Marathon was an example more ennobling and more lasting than all the speculations of the academy; than all the eloquence of the Agora. His meaning more; he undoubtedly meant that their example had been the refinement and culture of Athens had not encouraged her sons—that while other Grecian states had consented to become tributary to the Persian King, the men who won these victories knew what independence and nationality meant and proposed to maintain them—that the true soldier, the man who fights for a principle, knowing what he fights for and why he fights for it, is the man who not only has been trained in the gymnasium but has listened in the schools. He must also have referred to that spectacle of other leaders generously giving away their right of command that Miltiades might lead them on that fateful day.

What Athens achieved after that fight is a matter of history. How Philias designed—how Phalarides chiseled—how Parnassus painted—how one man ruled—the force of his genius, has given to this period a distinctive appellation as the "Age of Pericles."

The men whom Plato called the schoolmasters of all Greece have become more—they have become the schoolmasters of Christendom. The bloodshed there has flowed down in a broad stream for nearly twenty-four hundred years; has irrigated all lands where education has dug channels; has baptized every hero who has fought for his native land, from Brutus down to the volunteer who left his little schoolhouse at his country's call to fight in the war of the great rebellion.

It is possible, in the short time which propriety will permit me to take, to cite but few instances. There was Winkler, who "made way for liberty" by grasping nine spear points to his heart at Anspach; Sydney, who passed the cup of cold water to the wounded soldier, saying "Thy need is greater than mine;" Hoter shot to death at Mantua; Hampden who gave his life for liberty at Chalgrove; Ney holding single-handed the Russian army at bay at the gates of Wilna, by the terror of his name and afterward picking up the babe whom his mother had thrown away in her despair, and carrying it in his arms to a place of safety; Nathan Hale who lamented that he had but one life to give to his country; Washington at Valley Forge; Mad Anthony Wayne at Stony Point—all these are lessons given by the heroes of the past which educate not only for war but for the duties of peace.

They illustrate self-sacrifice, self-denial, patriotism, piety, daring, loyalty, fidelity, long suffering, the qualities which more than others clarify humanity.

It was these or like instances of noble qualities which prepared our nation for the sublimest exhibition of all these traits, in the war of the great rebellion. The majority of men are not educated by books, they are educated by deeds. Not by mental processes alone, but by the ideals which the heroes of all time have created. The saying that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church is not more true than that the blood of warriors is the cement of the state. To whom is this country not dearer now than it was before 300,000 men had given their lives for its redemption? This appeals to old and young alike—but the great lessons which have been taught in the last twenty-four years, and which will be taught as long as men shall cite Marathon and Salamis, will be that, although armies are powerful, ideas are still more so, and that armies are glorious in proportion to the beneficence of the ideas which they attempt to enforce.

It will be told in the future as it has been in the past that not until the firing on the flag was a single preparation made for the gigantic struggle which followed, and that then men sprang from every field and every factory to avenge the insult; that wives sent their husbands, maidens their lovers, and all for the flag. But why, the child will ask, for the flag? Why should so many men die because they fired on the flag? Then he will be told that the flag means something more than the combination of beautiful hues which delights his youthful eyes. It means the dignity of labor, equal rights, good government, progress for him and for the lowliest, that for the person and property. It means that wherever he may go the flag will cover him as with a shield. He will be told that the flag to be powerful for all these objects must be jealously guarded; that no insult must even be tolerated without reparation being demanded and enforced. He will be told that this was the reason that two millions of men dared wounds, suffering, sickness, and death; that for this men and boys charged up the glacier of Vicksburg; "went into rain and leaden hail;" for this men laid down their lives by thousands at Antietam and Gettysburg; for this men went to their death in the crater at Petersburg; for this black men vindicated their rights to be called men at Vagner and Port Hudson; for this Andrews and his companions died an ignominious death at Atlanta; for this thirty thousand men accepted death by famine and disease at Andersonville! What school-masters so efficient as these?

As men in the far East have worshipped the sun, not for itself but as a representative of the power, the law, the beneficence of which it was an emblem, so will the child of the future be taught as we of to-day have been taught what the flag represents, why it should be venerated. Every battle, every ambush, every soldier's grave, whether in the Government cemetery or hung with garlands at home on Decoration Day, is an object lesson never to be forgotten. Every crippled soldier is a monitor; every poetic phrase, like "The March from the Mountain to the Sea," kindles the imagination and spurs the boy to know all about that battle; every "Sheridan's Ride," the battle of Lyric, "Sheridan's Ride," which immortalizes the horse and adds laurels to the rider, if there were room for them, when it says: "With foam and with dust the black charger was gray. But the flash of his eye and his red nostrils' play. Seemed to the whole great army to say, 'I have brought you Sheridan all the way. From Winchester down, to save the day,' makes the child wonder if the Centaurs of old did not have their origin in scenes like this enacted in the Shenandoah Valley on that morning. Every time that Lee's army at Shiloh, as he rode a fair mark up and down the lines, "Death, here, but dishonor never," thrills the boy like

the blast of a trumpet. The band played that heroic tune, "Marching Through Georgia," quickens his pulse. The widow in mourning for husband or sons tells him that men have died and women must weep, and all for that which we call country.

But this is not all. Mr. Chairman, that the soldier of the great rebellion has taught the youth of our land, it was feared by the timid of our people that they who had avenged the insult to the flag had become demoralized by the vices of the camp; that their disbanding menaced the well being of the state. How groundless were those fears! They came back to us, and we never should have known of their coming but for the joys at seeing them and the blessings of increased prosperity which they brought us. They even like the summer rains on our great lakes, which add to their volume but do not detract from their purity. They taught us that men who fought for the flag knew what the flag represented, "respect for law and subordination to authority."

It is said that when Cromwell's Ironsides were disbanded on the return of Charles II. they melted away among the body of the people, only to be identified thereafter by the excellence of their work, so that it became a proverb, when any labor in any avocation was done in a superior manner, that "this must have been done by one of Cromwell's men." I think this is true of the soldiers of the rebellion. We find them everywhere, in humble vocations as well as positions of honor and trust, and, whether it is because they are dignified by their service or because only the best among us served, the average of their conduct and their achievements has been higher than that of the same number of civilians. It has been said that arms ennoble a man. It is certainly true that arms borne in vindication of a principle attract the noblest or ennobled those whom they attract.

Unhappy is the time when heroes are developed, but thence unhappy the country which cannot supply them when the times demand. Happy the country which, like ours, found in her peril heroes "thick as the leaves of the forest when the summer is green."

It is impossible for history herself to perpetuate the lessons of devotion, loyalty, and self-sacrifice in every case, but individually and collectively we have enough to educate the future. Among them who have just been called hence, who, possibly more than any, embodied the qualities which should characterize the American soldier and civilian and American youth. Great as he is considered to-day, I believe the future will assign him a higher place.

There have been great conquerors. There have been great statesmen; there have been great warriors, but I know of no character in history who combined the three in so great a degree of excellence. Perhaps in no other country was such a character possible. Never self-seeking, he was dragged from obscurity by the needs of his country. With more than the tenacity of Wellington he wrested victory from the jaws of defeat. "His temper, iron-like, grew by blows. When strategy could avail he showed an ability equal to any of the great captains of the past. He never challenged destiny, and therefore met no Moscow, no Lelips, and no Waterloo.

Without malice and devoid of hate he nevertheless was implacable as fate in the prosecution of his duty. Triumphant as a conqueror, he treated the vanquished not as a foe but as a friend.

As a statesman, when he might have distinguished his administration by fanfaronade, international wrong into a war which would have enabled him to grasp a territory one-half as large as his country, he said "let us have peace," and brought about an international court for the settlement of differences.

Beet by the difficulties born of a transition state between war and peace, with the people demoralized by a depreciated currency and all the evils which a general panic on commercial interests, surrounded by consoling, desiring to use him for their own advantage, his only fault was a virtue carried to excess, fidelity to his friends, real or supposed.

In accord with the best sentiment of the country, in sympathy with the wants, the hopes, the fears, and the distress of the people, he nevertheless imposed amid the adverse clamor of the multitude the iron hand of his veto to prevent improper legislation.

Descending—or ascending—from his high office to become the first citizen of the world, with honors heaped upon him in such profusion that he would have been smothered in flowers had he been an ordinary man, he retained his Spartan simplicity, with all the Christian graces of St. Francis de Assisi.

And yet his mission as a schoolmaster of the American people would have been incomplete if he had ended his career in the twilight of his brilliant day, with no clouds save those which would have enhanced the effect of the picture. He was destined to tread the wine press alone. Stripped of his fortune, his family impoverished, his friends sacrificed, his conscience betrayed, his great name trampled in the mire of a great city—all these things with deep disaster, could not abuse the simple heroism of his soul. A Spartan in his stoicism, a Roman in his observance of law, a Christian in his charity and in his faith, it was given him to illustrate as a whole those virtues which many men have possessed in part, and to throw out in bold relief those qualities which should distinguish the ideal American citizen.

It will require another age, Mr. Chairman, to analyze and criticize justly General Grant's character, and when that time comes I hope he will be portrayed with all his faults, that men may feel a closer sympathy with him on the ground of the possession of common weaknesses. Whatever of frailty scrutiny may detect, whatever perversion of acts cynicism may assert, whatever ulterior motives malignity may impute, I feel assured that he will stand in history like some tall oak that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm.

T hough round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Mr. Chairman, it was well worth all the treasure that the war swallowed up, that it should have developed such a character. The heroes and demigods of antiquity were made out of much less and coarser material. No cruel act, no ungenerous word has ever been attributed to him.

This simple man will be for centuries, I believe, the head schoolmaster of the American people; and if the men of Marathon and Salamis were the schoolmasters of all Greece, I assert confidently that our soldiers of the war of the great rebellion are the schoolmasters for all time.

Brief Mention.

—Deer are reported scarce in the upper peninsula.

—Michigan slate will be used on the State Capitol building of Colorado.

—The Northern Insane Asylum at Traverse City will not be ready for occupancy until Nov. 15.

—Miss Rufe Jordan, a young lady of Coldwater, a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School, has been admitted to Yale College, the first time the honor has been conferred upon a lady.

—As the result of a feud, W. Bruce, editor of the *Current*, was attacked as he was leaving the M. E. Church at Big Rapids, by King and William Van Loo, who thumped the editor severely.

—Senator Palmer, of Detroit, has been prowling about the old homestead at Ashford, Ct., where he was born, and has shipped thence a large number of old household relics, with which he will fill a log cabin which he has built on his grounds at home. The astonished rural expressman told the sender that "the hull lot ain't worth the express cost, stranger." Old places are to be taken up and transplanted about the log cabin, also huckleberry and blackberry bushes, and, to complete the miniature New England, the millionaire Senator even thinks of shipping a carload of genuine New England rocks from the old farm to the smooth and stoneless West.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

From the Pennville Dispatch:

Wm. Verbeek, post-master at Holland, has had charge of that office for 19 successive years, and the manner in which he has conducted affairs, to the satisfaction of all has compelled his towns people, Democrats and Republicans alike, to forward a petition to the government authorities at Washington, for his retention. This is perfectly proper, if the people are satisfied the post office authorities certainly ought to be.

Holland boasts of having the finest streets of any city of its size in the state, and the boast is not an idle one either. At all times of the year the streets are hard, and in rainy weather, one can cross without hardly soiling the shoe.

Neighboring News.

THE SCOW Annie Tomine heads the list of disasters for the coming season in this district. She left Muskegon about 5 o'clock last Saturday morning for Chicago with a cargo of lumber and lath, about 150,000 in all, and when some distance out it was discovered by the crew that the vessel was making water rapidly and the men were sent to the pumps, but without any avail. Her captain thought he could make Holland, but her hull filled rapidly, and the sea running very high from north-west at the time, he was compelled to put her about and head for Grand Haven. When within about five miles she was completely water-logged and rolled over. A signal of distress was seen by the life-saving crew and men on the tug Arctic of Grand Haven at about 10 a. m., and both started at once for her rescue, both arriving about the same time. The life-saving crew took off the crew, six in number, who were clinging to the rigging, while the tug Arctic attempted to tow the wreck in to port, but failed owing to the heavy sea. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

LAST Saturday Emerson Chamberlain of Hopkins township, while crazy took an eight months' old child with him to the fields drowning it and then attempting to cut his own throat. He then came home and took the child and becoming alarmed at his absence instituted a search and Chamberlain's brother found him with the child lying in his arms. He was delirious and had made an ugly wound in his throat with a dull jackknife. He has been subject to fits of temporary insanity, but was thought to have recovered. He will recover from the wound, but is a raving maniac.

THE annual election of officers of Co. F, second regiment, M. S. T., of Grand Haven, last Monday night, resulted as follows: H. F. Harbeck, captain; F. A. Mansfield, first lieutenant; Dwight Cutler, jr., second lieutenant; C. K. Ealer, secretary; F. A. Huty, treasurer—all re-elected. The company is in excellent condition.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The voice of conscience." Evening, "The inhabitants of the Heavenly city." Congregational singing. Opening Anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The nature and necessity of regeneration." Afternoon, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, Evening, "The fiery furnace burning close by the festival songs of the world."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.

In the October Century, the space commonly taken up with the war series has been devoted to articles and illustrations relating in a timely and important way to the life and services of General Grant. General Horace Porter, who was near to General Grant both in military and civil life, contributes a forcible anecdotal paper on Lincoln and Grant, including stories told by one or the other in their intercourse. General James H. Wilson gives entertaining reminiscences of General Grant, relating chiefly to his Western career; and General Adam Badeau writes, with entire knowledge and freshness of detail of the last days of General Grant. The latter paper is illustrated with two most interesting portraits, from old daguerreotypes of General Grant as lieutenant and captain. Two other portraits are after photographs which were taken during his last campaign. There are, besides, pictures of his birth-place and of his headquarters at City Point. In Memor-

anda of the Civil War, General Don Carlos Buell contradicts a famous saying ascribed to General Grant, as having been addressed to General Buell at Shiloh. Mrs. M. E. Seawell, relates an anecdote to show General Grant's premonition, after Vicksburg, that he would become the leading general. Miss Heintzelman replies to General McClellan's reference to the part taken by General Heintzelman in the Peninsula Campaign; and Charles W. Eldridge answers a passage in General Badeau's sketch of General Grant's career, in which mention was made of Charles Sumner. Riverside Park, the resting place of General Grant, is the subject of a paper by William A. Stiles, which is illustrated with several drawings by Alfred Parsons and Harry Fenn.

"How old are you," said an ancient dame to a grinning little tar-pot. "Well, if I goes by what mudder says, I is most ten, but if I goes by de fun I'se had, I'se most a hundred." O! that all could measure their years in this way, but how many measure them by long night watches, and almost fatal coughing spells, which could have been cured by a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup taken in season.

Gout, a painful disease affecting principally the fibrous tissues about the smaller joints, has various names, according to the parts affected, as podagra, when in the feet; chivassa, when in the hands, &c.; but whether the attack is first felt in the feet, the hands, or some other part, rub with Salvation Oil at once. It annihilates pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"My physician said I could not live. My liver out of order, frequently vomited greenish mucous, skin yellow, small dry humors on face, stomach would not retain food. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me." Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, 372 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Public speakers cannot say enough in praise of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, so pleasant and efficient are they. 25c.

Ayer's Agree Cure stimulates the action of the liver, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and rouses the system to renewed vigor. Warranted to cure Fever and Ague.

Special Notices.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest, and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by H. Walsh. 33-4

A Simple Cure for Dyspepsia.

Probably never in the history of Proprietary Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Golden Seal Bitters. Why, such has been the success of this discovery, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Golden Seal Bitters combines the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportions as to derive their greatest medicinal effect, with the least disturbance to the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Stomach, the Bowels, and the circulation of the Blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. Sold by Heber Walsh. 33-4

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts 33 inches long
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.
For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

"FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO.

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other Plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD, AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD IS THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

R U

aware that the

Central Drug Store

is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes, and
Flavoring Extracts?

We are

SOLE AGENTS

for the

SHERWIN - WILLIAMS
PREPARED PAINTS.

TRY THEM.

KREMERS & BANGS,

HOLLAND, Mich., October 1, 1885.

E. HEROLD,

has just received a large stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED
SHOES.

Having just secured the services of a competent and capable shoemaker, special attention will be paid to

CUSTOM WORK.

Repairing promptly and neatly done

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 4, 1885.

ROUND OAK STOVES!



The Best in the World!

Can be purchased of

A. B. BOSMAN,

dealer in

HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC,
Eighth Street.

THE ROUND OAK

is the

Best, Cheapest,

and

Most Durable Stove

to be procured in the market, and I sell them at

Bottom Figures!

Second-Hand Stoves

Bought and Sold.

Call and get

Good Bargains!

A. B. BOSMAN.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 7, 1885.

33-5m

Great Bankrupt Sale!

—of—

Crockery, Glassware, Tinware,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Will open for a few days, opposite the Post-Office, in
Bosman's Old Store.

Saturday, Oct. 10th.

Note a few of our Low Prices, viz:

Two quart pails.....	8c	German Silver tea spoons, per set.....	75c
Envelopes, per pack.....	3 and 5c	do table spoons per set.....	\$1.25
Lunch baskets.....	10, 25 and 29c	Rogers' silver knives, per set.....	1.75
Square cages.....	59 and 69c	Chopping bowls.....	10c
Crank flour sifters.....	19c	Large wood frames, complete.....	39 and 49c
Pressed dish pans.....	19, 29 and 39c	Tin slop pails.....	45c
Pieced do.....	15 and 20c	1 Gal glass oil can.....	39c
Steamers.....	25, 30 and 35c	Lamp chimneys.....	3 and 4c
Tea kettles.....	40, 50 and 60c	House brooms.....	15c
Copper do.....	\$1.00	Pint cups.....	2c
8 and 9 wash boilers.....	1.25	Wash Boards.....	19c
Four-quart pails.....	10c	Clothes lines.....	5 and 10c
8 and 10 quart covered pails.....	25 and 30c	Sprinklers.....	10, 15 and 20c
3 quart dinner pails, with cups.....	19c	Dripping pans.....	10 and 15c
Fight quart pails.....	15c	Frying pans.....	10c
Ten do.....	19c	Crumb pan and brush.....	25c
Fourteen do.....	23c	Shoe brushes.....	10 to 25c
Paper pails.....	85c	Fine box paper.....	10 to 20c
One quart coffee pots.....	10c	2,500 tooth picks.....	5c
Two quart coffee pot.....	15c	Majolica pitchers.....	10 and 15c
Four quart coffee pot.....	20c	Majolica cuspadores.....	39c
Six quart pans.....	10c	Pint pans.....	4c
\$1.00 accordeons.....	60c	Quart pans.....	5c
Clothes baskets.....	39c	Two quart pans.....	6c
Wash tubs.....	75c	1 pint tea pot.....	10c
Cups and saucers, per set.....	35c	1 quart do.....	15c
Cups and saucers with handles, per set.....	45c	Tubular lanterns.....	79c
Wash bowls and pitchers, best.....	89c	Large clothes bars.....	45c
3 piece chamber set—tl.....	\$1.69	Colanders.....	15c
Foot baths.....	65c	Wood bound sieves.....	8c
Lead pencils per doz.....	12c	Tin do do.....	15c
24 sheets good paper.....	5c	Hair brushes.....	10 and 19c
Good knives and forks per set.....	45c	Breakfast plates.....	5c each
Best do do 75c, \$1, 1.25 & 1.50		Jewel foot wipes.....	25c
Silver plated knives per set.....	98c	3 doz clothes pins.....	5c
Silver plated forks and table spoons per set.....	79c	Granite tea or coffee pot.....	98c
Plated tea spoons.....	49c	Wire plates.....	10c
		Hanging lamps.....	\$2.98
		Other lamps.....	25 to 98c

Mammoth 5 and 10-Cent Counters.

Call at once before the best Goods are Sold.
SIGN of the RED FLAG.

SANBORN & CO.

DO NOT BUY ANY STOVE

THIS SEASON,

Before you have Enquired our Prices.

We are Offering Specail Inducements

In order to double last year's sales, we have marked prices
down nearly 10 per cent.

Never have we had so nice a variety.

SOME ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
THE "105" GOLD COIN,

a very handsome square coal stove, with round fire pot.

THE "85," "86," and "87," GOLD COIN
are the most Durable and Beautiful Boiler Iron Stoves.

The "HOME JEWEL,"

Cook Stove, sells at sight.

Come and look at us.

R. KANTERS & SONS,

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1885.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription.
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for in NEW YORK.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., October 6, 1885.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Members present: Mayor Kanters, Aldermen Rose, Ter Vree, Burgess, Bangs, De Roo, Bertsch and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

T. Koppel petitioned the Council to grant him permission to place a scale on the North Side of Eighth street near the sidewalk opposite his new building. Granted subject to the provisions of the ordinance governing the same.

Mr. B. J. De Vries petitioned as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—As it is my intention to build a dwelling in connection with my office, on lot 2, block 36, and as a fire ordinance was passed last spring, I ask for a few points of information as regards the spirit of the ordinance and at the same time petition the Council for the erection of a brick veneered building 25 feet from the street and 21 feet from adjoining buildings.—Petition not granted.

Mr. Henry Kremers, in behalf of the building committee of Third Reformed Church, of Holland, petitioned the Council for permission to deposit building material on the corner of Ninth and Market streets, opposite the premises where they intend to erect their new church building.—Granted subject to the ordinance governing in the case and to display a red light where necessary.

The following bills were presented for payment: A. Finch, watching fire at Harrington's dock, \$1.50; W. McMartin, 6 hose wrenches, for Hose Company No. 2, \$1.50; J. Da Feyter, watching Union school, \$4.00; J. Beukema, filing saw three times for street commissioner, 75c; J. Plam, 2 1/2 days labor, \$3.19; H. Visser, fire department supplies, \$7.90; Peninsula Gas Light Co., two street lanterns, and 24 lamp burners, \$37.00; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as clerk, \$33.33; Ed. Vaspell, salary as marshal, \$33.33; C. Ver Schure, salary as treasurer, \$23.91; Telephone Company, telephone at Council rooms, \$10.00; J. A. Ter Vree, teaming, \$13.75.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the amounts.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

By the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the Message of the Mayor in regard to Black River Highway Bridge would report that the bridge has been strengthened, and in the opinion of your committee there is no danger at the present time. In regard to the highway leading to the bridge it is the opinion of your committee that this ought to be attended to at once, the amount of gravel will be from 150 to 300 yards, the cost per yard will be about 75 or 80 cents. Your com. would further state that the bridge at Tannery Creek is in bad condition and we would recommend that a new one be placed there.—Adopted and the committee instructed to carry out their recommendations.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$36 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending October 21st, 1885.—Adopted and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The City Marshal reported having collected \$11 for the tapping of water mains and \$110.50 sidewalk moneys after receipts of the City Treasurer for the same.—Filed.

The City Treasurer reported for the month of September.—Filed.

The Street Commissioner reported for the month of September.—Filed.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported, that according to instructions he had caused a hydrant to be placed for the use of Protection Hose Co. as petitioned for, that the job was let to Van Landegend & Kerkhof being the lowest bidders, and recommended the payment of their bill the amount being \$18.50; also reported the purchase of 33 firemen's caps at \$1.25, amounting to \$41.25, and presented bill for which payment was asked.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the money.

The City Physician reported having treated six cases in the month of September and six cases in the month of September.—Filed.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment:

A. L. Holmes 185 lbs. soft lead 4c and exchange, \$7.87; B. Loyengood, labor, \$1.00; C. Telephone, \$10.00; D. Winter, salary as engineer, \$33.33; E. R. Workman, 17 1/2 c's slabs, \$1.00, less \$32.15, frt, \$19.75; C. & W. M. R. Co. freight on 9 cars slabs, \$24.15; A. Huntley, tapping mains, superintending extension to railroad tank, etc., \$32.25; Van Landegend & Kerkhof, material and labor, \$30.28.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The city attorney reported the following:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the resolution passed by your honorable body, directing the city attorney to file with the clerk, a written opinion as to the authority of the Council to stop encroachments and obstructions to and on the public streets by abutting owners and occupants on said street, and by other persons, I herewith respectfully submit the following: The Council, by the statute making the charter of the city, has control of all the public highways, bridges, sidewalks, etc., in the city, see Title 27, of the charter, and by section 12, of said title, power is delegated to the Council to prohibit and prevent obstructions and incumbrances in, and encroachments upon the public highways, streets, and alleys of the city, and punish persons who shall obstruct, encumber, encroach, or maintain any encroachment upon streets, etc. If the Council desires to punish persons who are obstructing or encroaching upon the public streets or sidewalks, by fine, it can be done by no way under the charter of the city, except by ordinance; but should the Council wish to remove such obstructions or encroachments, it can be done by resolution directing that notice be served upon the person so obstructing or encroaching, etc., on the streets or sidewalks, to remove the same, and if such person refuses or neglects to comply with such order of the Council, then such obstructions, etc., may be removed by the Council at the expense of the person so obstructing or encroaching, and the expense can be assessed to the owner or owners or the person obstructing or encroaching on the streets or sidewalks and collected by special assessment as provided by the charter of the city. There is a penalty fixed by Section 12, of Ordinance No. 48, of the city, for refusing to comply with the written order of the Council to remove obstructions or encumbrances to or upon the public highways, etc., of the city, but my opinion is that it is in almost every case better to proceed under the general powers granted by the charter, than by ordinance, to collect a penalty created thereby.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. McBRIDE, City Attorney.

The clerk reported the several contracts for hose on file in the clerk's office.—Approved.

The clerk presented a communication from Mr. L. T. Kanters, notifying the Council of his removal from the third ward, and according to the city charter having thereby vacated the office of alderman for said ward.—Notice accepted and office declared vacant.

By Ald. De Roo—

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be transferred from the general fund to the water fund.—Adopted.

By Ald. De Roo—

Resolved, That the sum of six hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-two cents be transferred from the Water Fund to the General

fund, said sum being money paid from general fund for labor and material for Water Works.—Adopted, all voting yea.

By Ald. De Roo—

Resolved, That Leendert T. Kanters be hereby appointed alderman of the Fourth Ward to fill vacancy caused by removal of David L. Boyd.—Adopted.

By Ald. Rose—

Resolved, That the extension over the sidewalk and into River Street on the building lately erected by Jacob Fleeman on lot No. 6, Block 27 in the city of Holland is by the common council declared to be an encroachment and obstruction to and in River Street, and further

Resolved, That the City Marshal be instructed to serve or cause to be served a written notice on Jacob Fleeman directing him to remove said obstruction and encroachment on his building on lot No. 6, Block 27, on River street within thirty days from the date of said notice, and further

Resolved, That if said obstruction or encroachment is not removed within the time specified in said notice, then the City Marshal shall cause the same to be removed forthwith and certify the expense of such removal to the Common Council, and further

Resolved, That all said expense be collected by special assessment upon the premises on which the building on which the encroachment and obstruction is located is situated.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 5, 1885.

Regular meeting. Members all present.

Minutes of Sept. 7 and 18 read and approved.

Upon motion of Ins. McBride the following claims were allowed: R. E. Werkman, for signposts, \$3.00; Yates & Kane, for goods, \$18.43; D. Weymar for painting, \$9.00; J. P. Fixter 100 bundles clippings, \$2.50; G. W. Karsen kalsomining, \$7.50.

Committee on Buildings and Repairs reported that they deemed it necessary that gates be put up at the entrances to the school yard so that access to the premises can be prevented after school hours.—Report adopted.

The special committee, to whom had been referred the matter that Mr. Trowbridge would not allow his children to attend the public schools, reported that Mr. Trowbridge absolutely refused to send his children, and that they respectfully referred said matter back to the board for action. Upon motion of Ins. Beach the report was adopted.

Moved by Mayor Kanters that Ins. McBride be requested to give a written opinion as to the law on this question, at the next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Ins. De Roo that the matter of the communication of D. Kaiter be referred to visiting committee No. 1, to report at the next meeting.—Carried.

Adjourned.

C. J. DE ROO, Secretary.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Heber Walsh can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

My son, if thine throat is sore or thou art afflicted with a cough, use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

Stop coughing! There is no excuse for it when you can get a box of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers for 25 cents. By all druggists.

After a sea diet, to prevent boils and eruptions, and assist acclimation, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If your throat is all gummed up with phlegm, use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. They are worthy of a trial. 25 cents. Druggists.

Dog Days are Here.

And with them the much dreaded diseases with children, to wit summer complaints. Any parent desirous of properly protecting his children against this disease should not neglect to buy a bottle of Dr. Schouten's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb. It saves doctor's bills and the life of your child. 27-1f

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. Walsh, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zealand, Mich.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-1y

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-1y

Special Notices.

KREMERS & BANGS have a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, paint and whitewash brushes, which they are selling at low figures for cash.

HACKMETACK—a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Yates & Kane.

IMPORTANT To Students of Music!

The Michigan Conservatory of Music located at Grand Rapids, offers all the advantages of a first-class music school. Instruction in all branches under a competent Board of teachers. Fall term begins Sept. 10th. Send for circular and catalogue. OWEN I. TURTLE, Director. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 29-3ms.

Serious Results.

One or two doses of Dr. Schouten's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb checks in most cases, diarrhoea and the serious results of summer complaints. Why run risks, when one bottle of this famous remedy furnishes relief? Sold by all dealers and can be obtained of Dr. R. A. Schouten, Cor. of Wenham avenue and Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price, 35 cents a bottle or three bottles for \$1.00. 27-1f

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 10 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Golden Seal Bitters is meeting with grand success wherever used. It is an article of great merit. Every family should have it in the house. It is the coming family medicine. 33-4

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a large new stock of Boots and Shoes and Slippers for spring and summer trade. The stock is complete and embraces the latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, which are sold at reasonable prices. We sell

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes. L. SPRIETSMAN & SON, HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-1y

THE REV. GRO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE" For sale by Yates & Kane.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, June 21, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Holland	10 25	1 40	11 35	5 00	2 15
Grand Junction	11 37	2 30	12 37	8 27	4 35
Bangor	11 55	2 44	12 53	8 30	5 15
Benton Harbor	12 30	3 36	1 45	13 00	7 00
New Buffalo	2 50	4 30	2 45	2 35	9 10
Chicago	7 10	7 10	6 00		11

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Chicago	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Chicago	9 00	2 30	9 30		
New Buffalo	11 55	5 40	12 10	7 25	
Benton Harbor	12 42	6 28	1 45	10 15	
Bangor	2 07	7 15	2 55	1 35	
Grand Junction	2 30	7 29	3 17	3 30	
Holland	3 40	8 30	4 40	5 30	

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Holland	3 30	8 30	14 45	10 15	5 35
Zeeland	3 40		4 50	10 25	5 45
Grand Rapids	4 25	9 15	5 45	11 15	6 30

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Grand Rapids	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Grand Rapids	10 15	1 00	10 40	4 15	
Zeeland	10 05		11 25	10 10	
Holland	10 15	1 40	11 35	5 35	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Holland	10 20	3 30	15 30	5 35	8 30
Grand Haven	11 05	4 10	6 30	6 30	9 12
Ferryburg	11 13	4 15	6 40	6 35	9 17
Muskogon	11 55	4 50	7 20	7 10	9 55

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Muskogon	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Muskogon	1 30	11 55	6 50	8 15	9 35
Ferryburg	2 00	12 25	7 25	8 50	10 10
Grand Haven	2 10	12 35	7 30	9 00	10 25
Holland	3 05	1 30	8 12	10 00	11 15

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Holland	3 30		10 15		
Fillmore	3 45		10 30		
Hamilton	3 55		10 40		
Allegan	4 30		11 15		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Allegan	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Allegan	9 10	4 30	11 15		
Hamilton	9 42	5 02	12 14		
Fillmore	9 50	5 10	12 30		
Holland	10 15	5 35	1 00		

† Daily. †† Daily except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking Effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST.			Central Time.	GOING EAST.		
Pass.	Mix'd.	Pass.	TOWNS.	Pass.	Pass.	Mix.
a. m.		p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
10 10		5 45	L. Toledo	11 10	5 10	
11 02		6 40	Dundee.	10 10	4 15	
11 24		7 04	Britton	9 46	3 52	
11 29		7 09	Ridgeway	9 42	3 47	
11 55		7 19	Tecumseh.	9 32	3 37	
12 08		7 34	Tipton.	9 17	3 22	
12 30		7 45	Unadilla.	9 05	3 08	
12 48		7 59	Adrian.	8 43	2 45	
12 48		8 25	Jerome.	8 26	2 28	
12 55		8 32	Moscow.	8 20	2 21	
1 06		8 43	Hanover.	8 09	2 10	
1 17	a. m.	8 53	Pulaski.	7 57	1 59	p. m.
1 33	10 10	9 15	Homer.	7 38	1 38	8 00
2 05	6 37	9 44	Marshall.	7 05	1 14	7 33
2 17	6 49	10 00	Ceresco.	6 49	1 02	7 05
2 36	7 07	10 15	Battle Crk	6 30	12 44	7 03
2 56	7 27		Angusta.	12 27	6 43	
3 04	7 35		Yorkville.	12 30	6 35	
3 10	7 42		Richland.	12 15	4 59	
3 45	8 24		Monticello.	11 43	5 55	
3 58	8 33		Fisk.	11 35	5 47	
3 59	8 39		Kellogg.	11 30	5 37	
4 10	8 50		Allegan.	11 20	5 25	
D. m.	D. m.			a. m.	a. m.	

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S. & M. S. At Hanover, with L. S. & M. S. At Bomer with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. & R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Monticello with G. R. & L. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S.

Trains 11 daily except Sunday. B. McHUGH, General Passenger Agent.

New Advertisements.

For the Fall Trade,

BRUSSE. BRO'S

have received a stock of

Cloths and Trimmings, which, although not the largest, is without doubt the finest and best selected line of goods ever shown in this city.

Corkscrew and Diagonal WORSTEDS, in the latest weaves and colors are kept in stock, together with a choice assortment of

Fancy and Fashionable Pants Patterns which will compare with anything to be found in the large cities, while the

WORK and TRIMMING will always be found to be

FIRST-CLASS.

Anyone in need of a fine suit for

BUSINESS OR DRESS PURPOSES,

will do well to examine our stock before going out of town to buy the same goods at fancy prices.

</

SEPARATION.

A wall was grown between the two—
A strong, thick wall, though all unseen;
None knew when the first stones were laid,
Nor how the wall was built, I ween.
And so their lives were wide apart,
Although they shared one board, one bed;
A careless eye saw naught amiss,
Yet each was to the other dead.
He, much absorbed in work and gain,
Grew soon unmindful of his loss;
A hard indifference worse than hate
Changed love's pure gold to worthless dross.
She suffered tortures all untold;
Too proud to mourn, too strong to die;
The wall pressed heavily on her heart;
Her white face showed her misery.
Such walls are growing day by day
'Twixt man and wife, 'twixt friend and friend—
Would they could know, who lightly build,
How sad and bitter is the end.
A careless word, an unkind thought,
A slight neglect, a taunting tone—
Such things as these, before we know,
Have laid the wall's foundation stone.

AS USUAL.

Now lovers fond in leafy lanes
Together walk:
And Corydon exerts his pains,
While Phillis coy to listen deigns,
And suffers him
To talk.
Though poor, the youth protests he loves
Her as his life.
They'll live, he swears, like turtle doves,
He begs her, squeezing tight her gloves,
To be his own
Dear wife.
But Phillis has a richer bean,
In love's ways deft.
Next day he comes his fate to know,
She's going to scoop him in, and so—
Poor Cory dear
Gets left.

HISTORICAL.

Origin of the National Song, "Hail Columbia"—How Peo- ple Traveled in 1800.

George Washington Libeled—How Fires Were Put Out in the "Good Old Times"— Low Wages, Etc.

[From McMaster's new "History of the People
of the United States."]

ORIGIN OF "HAIL COLUMBIA" (1798).

Thousands of men who despised John Adams, who detested the Federalists, who loathed the influence Great Britain had in Federal affairs, now (in 1798), turned to support the Government with vigor. Their hearts were still warm toward France. But they could not suffer even so old and dear an ally to heap up insult on their native land. Such an outburst of patriotism had never before been seen. It began at Philadelphia, and spread thence as fast as the post-riders could carry the news. Night after night at the theater, pit, boxes, and gallery joined in one mighty shout for the "President's March," for "Yankee Doodle," or for the stirring music of "Stony Point." While the airs were being played, the wildest excitement prevailed. The audience rose to their feet, stood upon the seats, waved hats and walking-sticks, sang, cheered, and, when the piece was finished, demanded that they should be played over and over again. Then a band of hardy Republicans in some part of the gallery or pit would call for "Ca Ira," or the "Marseillaise" hymn, till their cries were drowned amid a storm of hisses and groans. Not to be outdone, the Republicans thereupon bribed the musicians to play no Federal tunes. The first night they refused, a storm of indignation was raised in the theater, and they gave way. The next night they stood firm, and were well pelted for their pains. The Federalists were highly indignant. The theater, said they, more than any other place, brings men of all classes together. The managers should therefore pay some heed to public feeling in the selection of the music. The present is no time to grate the public ear with those Gallic murder-shouts, "Ca Ira" and the "Marseillaise." The enthusiastic clamor with which the "President's March" had been called for, and the deafening applause with which it had been greeted, should have taught them this. Is it the purpose of a theater company to please or to insult the public? The action of pelting the fiddler and smashing the fiddle is greatly to be condemned. The firm and dignified conduct of leaving the theater and keeping away till the managers solemnly promise that the "President's March" shall be the first tune played in the house, is much to be preferred.

The theater, the Republicans protested, was a public house, and the managers would do well to keep this in mind. If, however, they were determined to make it the resort of the British faction, then let them look to that faction for support. Every earnest Republican and true patriot would keep away. This was the rejoinder, is greatly to be wished. Men of sense long for the time when the Jacobins and their murder-shouts shall be driven from every decent resort. Let them desert the theater, and with the shillings thus saved pay some of their old debts.

While the factions wrangled, the benefit-night of a favorite actor drew near. No man knew better than he how to profit by the popular will, and at no time in the whole course of his life had so fine a chance of profiting by the popular will been offered him. Politics ruled the hour. The city was full of excited Federalists, who packed the theater night after night for no other purpose than to shout themselves hoarse over the "President's March." He determined to make use of this fact. He would take the march, find some one to write a few patriotic stanzas to suit it, and, on the night of his benefit, sing them to the house. Some Federalists were consulted, were pleased with the idea, and named Joseph Hopkinson as the man best fitted to write the words. He consented, and

in a few hours "Hail Columbia" was produced. The night for the benefit was that of Wednesday, the 25th of April, and the *Gazette* announced that the performance would comprise a comedy called "The Italian Monk;" comic opera of "Rosina;" "More Sack," an epilogue on the character of Sir John Falstaff; and "an entire new song" (written by a citizen of Philadelphia), to the tune of the "President's March," will be sung by Mr. Fox, accompanied by the full band and a grand chorus:

"Firm united let us be,
Rallying around our liberty:
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find."

Long before the curtain rose the house was too small to hold the thousands who clamored to be let in. Those who got in were too excited to wait quietly for the song. At last the comedy ended, and Mr. Fox appeared upon the stage. Every line was loudly applauded, the whole house joined in the chorus, and, when the verse "Behold the chief who now commands" was reached, the audience rose to its feet and cheered till the building shook to its foundations. Four times the song was encored, was demanded again at the close of the play. A few called for "Cadra," but were quickly put down. The words of "Hail Columbia" were printed in full in the newspapers of the following day. The *Gazette* hoped that every lady in the city would practice the music, learn the words, and sing them at the next repetition; then perhaps the two or three French-Americans who remained might feel the charm of patriotism and join in the chorus of the song.

TRAVELING IN 1800.

The stage-coach was but little better than a huge covered box mounted on springs. It had neither glass windows, nor doors, nor steps, nor closed sides. The roof was upheld by eight posts which rose from the body of the vehicle, and the body was commonly breast-high. From the top were hung curtains of leather, to be drawn up when the day was fine, and let down and buttoned when rainy and cold. Within were four seats. Without was the baggage. Fourteen pounds of luggage were allowed to be carried free by each passenger. But if his portmanteau or his brass-nail-studded hair trunk weighed more, he paid for it at the same rate per mile as he paid for himself. Under no circumstances, however, could he be permitted to take with him on the journey more than 150 pounds. When the baggage had all been weighed, and strapped on the coach, when the horses had been attached, and the way-bill made out, the eleven passengers were summoned, and, clambering to their seats through the front of the stage, sat down with their faces toward the driver's seat. On routes where no competition existed, progress was slow, and the travelers were subjected to all manner of extortion and abuse. "Brutality, negligence, and filching," says one, "are as naturally expected by people accustomed to traveling in America as a mouth, a nose, and two eyes are looked for in a man's face." Another set out one day in March, 1796, to go from Frenchtown to New Castle, on the Delaware. Seventeen miles separated the two towns, a distance which he declares a good, healthy man could have passed over in four hours and a half. The stage-coach took six. When it finally reached New Castle it was high noon, and the tide was making, the wind was fair, and the boat for Philadelphia was ready at the wharf. Yet he was detained for an hour and a half "that the inn-keeper might scrub the passengers out of the price of a dinner." Dinner over, the boat set sail and ran up the river to within two miles of Gloucester Point. There, wind and tide failing, the vessel dropped anchor for the night. Some passengers, anxious to go on by land, were forced to pay half a dollar each to be rowed to the shore. At 1 in the morning the tide again turned. But the master was then drunk, and, when he could be made to understand what was said, the tide was again ebbing, and the boat aground. Evening came before the craft reached Philadelphia. The passengers were forty-eight hours on board. Another came from New York by stage and by water. He was almost ship-wrecked in the bay, lost some of his baggage at Amboy, was nearly left by the coach, and, passed twenty hours going sixteen miles on the Delaware. The Captain was drunk. The boat three times collided with vessels coming up the river. A gentleman set out in February to make the trip from Philadelphia to Baltimore. Just beyond Havre de Grace the axle broke. A cart was hired, and the passengers driven to the next stage inn. There a new coach was obtained, which, in the evening, overset in a wood. Toward daylight the whole party, in the midst of a shower of rain and snow, found shelter and breakfast at a miserable house three miles from Baltimore. But the host would not suffer one of them to dry his clothes by the kitchen stove. When an editor in the town was asked to publish an account of their trip he refused. The owner of the coach-line might, he said, hinder the circulation of his newspaper. To add to the vexation of such delay "The Apostolic Assembly of the State of Delaware" had forbidden stage-coaches to cross their "hand's-breadth of territory" on the Sabbath. The worst bit of road in the country seems to have been between Elkton, in Maryland, and the Susquehanna ferry. There the ruts were so deep that, as the wheels were about to enter one, the driver would call upon the passengers to lean out of the opposite side of the coach, to prevent the vehicle from being overturned. "Now, gentlemen," he would say, "to the right." "Now, gentlemen, to the left."

Yet another traveler had quitted

Philadelphia for New York. All went smoothly till the coach drew near to the town of Brunswick. There one of a rival line was overtaken, and a race began. At Elizabethtown, a young woman, well mounted, rode up behind the coach, and tried to pass. In an instant half the men on the stage began to revile her most shamefully, raised a great shout, frightened her horse, and all but unseated her. One, indeed, ventured to expostulate. But he was quickly silenced by the question: "What! suffer anybody to take the road of us?" At New York three of the passengers found lodgings in a single room at an inn. The custom was a general one, and of all customs was the most offensive to foreigners. No such thing, it was said, was ever seen in the British Isles. There every decent person not only had a bed, but even a room to himself, and, if he were so minded, might lock his door. In America, however, the traveler sat down at the table of his landlord, slept in the first bed he found empty, or, if all were taken, lay down on one beside its occupant without so much as asking leave, or caring who the sleeper might be. If he demanded clean sheets, he was looked upon as an aristocrat, and charged well for the trouble he gave; for the bedclothes were changed at stated times, and not to suit the whims of travelers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LIBELED.

Twice had Washington been chosen by the unanimous vote of the Electoral College, and twice inaugurated with the warmest approbation of the whole people. But the times had greatly changed. In 1789 and 1792 every man was for him. In 1796, in every town and city of the land were men who denounced him as an aristocrat, as a monarchist, as an Anglomaniac, and who never mentioned his name without rage in their hearts and curses on their lips. Yet, much as his popularity had suffered, it was still great and powerful, and thousands of men in the Republican party would gladly have seen him seated for a third term in the presidential chair. But he would not, and, on the 17th of September, made public his farewell address.

Had it been a second proclamation of neutrality, or an open declaration of war against the French, it could not have provoked more angry and ill-timed replies. His character, said one, having been founded on false appearances, can only be respectable while it is not known. His temper is arbitrary. His disposition is avaricious. He has a great passion for being seen. Without any skill as a soldier he has crept into fame by the places he has held, and by the success of the cause he espoused. Nor will the schemes of finance he has favored add much to his renown. If it be a merit to have laid a tax that raised an insurrection, then he shares it with the British Ministers who provoked the Revolutionary War. If it be a merit to have burdened the many to enrich the few, then he shares it with that infatuated monarch who brought about the present state of France. If it be a merit to have bound the American aristocracy to its Government by a large and everlasting debt, then he shares it with that British monarch who drove the Stuarts from their throne. History will yet tear the page devoted to his praise. It was France and his country that, in defiance of England, gave him fame, and it is France and his country that will, in defiance of England, take that fame away. Once his conduct had been guided by candor. Of late he had sadly departed from that wise course. He had refused to the representatives of the people the papers they had a right to see. From that moment the brightness of his countenance faded. The glory that once shone round him dissolved in mist. The enemies of liberty and his country claimed him as their own, and the name of Washington sank from the high level of Solon and Lycurgus to the mean rank of a Dutch Stadtholder, or the insignificance of a Venetian Doge. Posterity will look in vain for any marks of wisdom in his administration. They would, instead, behold a funding system, the worst of all diseases that ever inflied a State. They would see an excise arming a freeman against their fellow-men, and they would say the great champion of American liberty retained the barbarous usages of the feudal system by keeping men in livery, and twenty years after the founding of the Republic, still owned 500 slaves.

HOW FIRES WERE PUT OUT IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The law then required every householder to be a fireman. His name might not appear on the rolls of any of the fire companies; he might not help to drag through the streets the lumbering tank which served as a fire engine, but he must at least have in his hall-pantry, or beneath the stairs, or hanging up behind his shop door, four leather buckets inscribed with his name, and a huge bag of canvas or of duck. Then, if he were aroused at the dead of night by the cry of fire, and the clanging of every church bell in the town, he seized his buckets and his bag, and, while his wife put a lighted candle in the window to illuminate the street, set off for the fire. The smoke of the flame was his guide, for the custom of fixing the place of the fire by a number of strokes on a bell had not yet come in. When at last he arrived at the scene he found there no idle spectators. Each one was busy. Some hurried into the building and filled their sacks with such movable goods as came nearest to hand. Some joined the line that stretched away to the water, and helped to pass the full buckets to those who stood by the flames. Others took posts in a second line down which the empty pails were hastened to the pump. The house would often be half consumed when the

shouting made known that the engine had come. It was merely a pump mounted over a tank. Into the tank the water from the buckets was poured, and pumped thence by the efforts of a dozen men. No such thing as suction-hose was seen in Philadelphia till 1794. A year later one was made which became the wonder of the city. The length was 160 feet. The material was canvas, and, to guard against decay, was carefully steeped in brine. The fire buckets, it was now thought, should be larger, and a motion to that effect was made in the Common Council. But when it was known that the new buckets, if ordered, must hold ten quarts the people protested. Ten quarts would weigh twenty pounds, and the bucket five pounds more. This was too much, for, as everybody knew, the lines at a fire were often made up of boys and lads not used to passing heavy weights. Eight quarts was enough. Much could also be accomplished by cutting the city into fire wards, and giving a different color to the buckets of each ward. They could then be quickly sorted when the fire was put out. At New London five fire wardens took charge of the engines, and all who aided in putting out fires. To disobey a warden's order was to incur a fine of 1 pound. If a good leather bucket was not kept hanging in some convenient place in the house, and shown to the warden when he called, 6 shillings a month was exacted as punishment. At New York, however, it was a long time before the bucket gave way to the hose. There, if a householder were old, or feeble, or rich, and not disposed to quit a warm bed to carry his buckets to the fire, he was expected at least to send them by his servant or his slave. When the flames had been extinguished, the buckets were left in the street, to be sought out and brought home again by their owners.

WAGES IN 1800.

The condition of the wages class of that day may well be examined; it is full of instruction for social agitators. In the great cities unskilled workmen were hired by the day, bought their own food, and found their own lodgings. But in the country, on the farms, or wherever a band was employed on some public work, they were fed and lodged by the employer, and given a few dollars a month. On the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarsest diet, were housed in the rudest sheds, and paid \$6 a month from May to November, and \$5 a month from November to May. Hod-carriers and mortar-mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public buildings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington City, received \$70 a year, or, if they wished, \$60 for all the work they could perform from March 1 to December 20. The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were 3 shillings, or, as money then went, 40 cents a day; at Lancaster, \$8 to \$10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania workmen were content with \$6 in summer and \$5 in winter. At Baltimore, men were glad to be hired at 18 pence a day. None, by the month, asked more than \$6. At Fredericksburg, the price of labor was from \$5 to \$7. In Virginia, white men, employed by the year, were given £16 currency; slaves, when hired, were clothed and their masters paid £1 a month. A pound, Virginia money, was, in Federal money, \$3.33. The average rate of wages the land over was, therefore, \$65 a year, with food and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain his family.

Silk Manufacture in the United States.

The greatest center of the silk industry in America is the city of Paterson, New Jersey. New York, indeed, had at the census of 1880 the largest number of factories (126), ranging from the great factory of the Stearns in Forty-second Street, where several hundred hands, mostly girls, are employed—and where, by the co-operation of some interested ladies, a reading-room and other comforts are interesting features—to very humble workshops; but its annual product, \$7,500,000, was exceeded by the \$10,000,000 of Paterson, with its eighty-two factories. Philadelphia ranking third with \$2,600,000 product from forty-seven factories. Paterson, in fact, then centered a third of the entire silk manufacture of the United States. Since the stimulus of the war and its high duties upon imported silk goods, silk-weaving has become a chief feature of this industrial city, making it the Lyons of America. The Passaic Falls are falls no longer; their picturesque basin seldom catches so much as a drop from the sheer precipice above, and is filled only by the back-water from below the race; but instead the water from dams upstream and the reservoirs on the hill-tops rushes through the open race-way along Mill Street, turning thousands of spindles and of looms, as it finds its way again to the lower river. The city built about this water-power relies, nevertheless, largely upon steam. Far from the river as well as near are the huge hives of industry. After the census of 1880 Paterson increased its silk product until it reached nearly half the total of silk goods manufactured in this country, but within a year or two past it has suffered both from the removal of many of the simpler processes to country factories and from the general industrial depression.

Outside the great cities the largest silk factories of the country are at South Manchester, Connecticut, where the Cheney Brothers conduct, with another mill at Hartford, one of the most interesting industrial organizations in America.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Earth Covered with Star Dust.

Two Russian astronomers have made public the result of a series of investigations of the fall of meteoric matter upon the earth. Nothing could seem more absolutely clear and free from all haze or impurity than the interstellar space; yet the studies of these investigators show that the ether of the star-depths, particularly in the neighborhood of suns, is rather to be compared with the dusty atmosphere of a hay mow than that perfectly transparent medium that we are wont to picture to ourselves as forming the pathway of light between the stars. As the earth pursues its spiral course around the sun, and with the sun onward thro' the universe, this star dust continually settles upon it, sifting down through the atmosphere in surprising quantities. Part of it comes from meteoric bodies, many millions of which plunge into the atmosphere every day and are consumed with a sudden flash of light and heat; part is probably mere dust when it enters the atmosphere, for these meteoric bodies undoubtedly vary in size from huge bolides larger than the projectile of an eighty-ton cannon, and endowed with a hundred times its velocity, to mere microscopic particles.

There is good reason for calling this matter star dust, for it partakes of the nature of the stars in its composition, and sometimes presents evidence that it has actually been subjected to the frightful heat and pressure that prevails in suns. Some may have come from our sun, for masses of incandescent matter are occasionally shot from its tumbling fire depths with a velocity which we know must carry them, like solar missiles, out among the planets and far into celestial spaces, until, perhaps, they fall upon some distant star. A large part of the meteoric matter may always have belonged to the solar system, representing the remnant of the original nebula which was not compounded into the sun or any of the planets, but condensed into clouds of minute particles. It is not impossible that meteoric matter may have fallen upon the earth which was shot from the gigantic volcanoes of the moon in the earlier ages of its history, when, judging from present appearances, it must have sailed a veritable spitfire through the heavens, all of its thousands of volcanoes hurling their bombs skywards in every direction.

Fortunately this meteoric dust possesses characteristics which distinguish it from dust of terrestrial origin, and so its presence has been traced all over the earth. It has been found on mountain peaks, in the cobwebs of unswept cathedral towers, in the snow fields of the Arctic regions, and even in the ooze of the ocean's bottom. The earth is slowly growing by virtue of its constant downfall. The latest investigations show that not less than 4,950 pounds of meteoric matter are added to the weight of the earth every hour. Yet this is a very slow process of growth, for, at the present rate of accretion, millions upon millions of years would be required to build up a respectable mountain range from the meteoric matter added to the globe. If all the star dust that falls upon the earth in the course of twenty months could be swept together and heaped upon the Brooklyn bridge, it would just about suffice to break the cables, their ultimate strength over what is required to support the superstructure being estimated at 36,000 tons. Yet this, after all, is no small amount of matter to come drifting in out of the sky.

The fall of meteoric dust is one of the most ancient phenomena with which we are acquainted. Before the rains descended, or the clouds were formed, before there were any lands or oceans, or rock-ribbed hills upon the globe, when it was yet itself a little blazing sun, and through all the ages of its development from a chaotic mass into a beautiful planet, the steady downfall of meteors upon it must have been going on. In those earlier ages, there is reason to think, the matter thus added to it may have been far more considerable in quantity than that which it now sweeps from the clearer heavens through which its journey lies.—*New York Sun.*

The Foolish Friends.

In the depths of a forest there lived two foxes who never had a cross word with each other. One of them said one day, in the politest fox language:

"Let's quarrel."

"Very well," said the other, "as you please, dear friend. But how shall we set about it?"

"Oh! it cannot be difficult," said fox number one; "two-legged people fall out, why should not we?"

So they tried all sorts of ways, but it could not be done, because each one would give way. At last number one fetched two stones.

"There!" said he, "you say they're yours, and I'll say they're mine, and we will quarrel and fight and scratch each other. Now I'll begin. Those stones are mine!"

"Very well," answered the other, gently, "you are quite welcome to them."

"But we shall never quarrel at this rate!" cried the other, jumping up and licking his face.

"You old simpleton, don't you know that it takes two to make a quarrel any day?"

So they gave it up as a bad job, and never tried to play at this silly game again. I often think of this fable when I feel more inclined to be sulky than sweet.—*Anon.*

THE average crop of wheat in the United States and Canada alone would give one person in twenty of the population of the globe a barrel of flour in each year, with enough to spare for seed.

All kinds of philanthropic societies have been instituted for doing this and undoing that, from preventing the vigorous chastisement of the obstreperous mule to elevating the pie-makers of our land to be law-makers of the same, but there is still much need of more missionary work of similar character; and other societies not yet dreamed of will have to be organized before the world can buckle right down and do its level best in spinning toward the grand perfection for which it is destined. We have societies for sending teaspoons to people who wear them run through slits in their ears and noses when they get them, for lack of knowing what else to do with them, and we have societies for guessing at this and contradicting that, but we have no organization devoted to formulating a code of ethics from the condition of a boy's legs; and, as previously intimated, the world will never whoop itself aright, or make headway as she should, until somebody takes this abstruse problem by the neck and drags it out into the sunlight of science, and figures it down to a mathematical certainty that a boy's character begins with his legs, and develops according to pantaloons and other circumstances. Hitherto the head has been regarded as the solum bolum of a boy's capabilities, but the time has come when the breeches must be taken into consideration also, if we would have our sons go forward in life's rugged race with power to hoof it with ease and gladness. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that a boy with pantaloons that make him feel like a fallen angel with a broken wing will inevitably make him a scape-goat or a hopeless, gloomy child of toil, too much soured to enjoy the smell of trees in bloom. A boy with breeches that pitch him over backward or stand him on his head whenever he tries to run, is liable to grow up with no higher ambition than running a saw-mill or going to Congress, and the chances are that he will get reckless and blow foam from the cut. There is clamorous need for a society that will make it a penal offense to so bandage a boy's legs that he will crop out into a villain sooner or later, in spite of all the angelic blood in him. Sunday-schools and parental example are well enough in their way; but so long as a boy has no more liberty of movement, between the knees and shoulder-blades, than a chicken in the shell, the depressing influence of the stove-pipe arrangements on his legs will react upon his character in spite of all that can be done, and we need an organization that will see about this thing before it is everlastingly too late. From the time a boy's legs are long enough to break he ceases to be a free moral agent, and becomes the victim of breeches. His status in after life may all depend upon the fit of his first pants, and a fearful responsibility therefore belongs to the architect of

Another Boston author now widely known is William Dean Howells. Though claimed by Boston to-day, he in reality is a gift to the world of Ohio. Born in that State and educated there, he began life as a printer in his father's newspaper office, and set type at the case. Later he was United States Consul at Venice, and at present makes his home in this city, having lately moved into town from a cottage that he built a few years ago at Belmont. His residence is on the Back Bay, and is only a few doors from the Holmes House, on the water side of Beacon street, and his library windows command exactly the same view of Charles River and Cambridge that those of his poet neighbor do. The general appearance of Mr. Howells is described as follows: The face is round and full, clean shaven, except for a heavy mustache. Though fully as old as Aldrich, Howells has an exceedingly youthful appearance. A pleasant talker, putting himself at once in sympathy with whomever he converses, Mr. Howells is both entertaining and bright, and has none of the peculiar eccentricities that were once supposed to be indulged in by every author of fiction or poet of renown. Short in stature, being hardly of the average height, inclined to stoutness, yet being far from noticeably so; his hair is dark, straight and closely cut, and his eyes, black at evening, but blue-gray during the day, are large and expressive, and express the varied thoughts that lurk in the hidden recesses of the busy brain. Meet Howells on the street, as one is apt to do any pleasant afternoon, and you would consider him a successful young banker, for in dress the popular young novelist is fastidious, without being in the least foppish, and the face is that of a contented, well-to-do man of business.—*Boston Cor.*

The cost of the principal Government buildings in Washington has been as follows: Treasury Department building, \$7,158,354; National Museum, \$200,000; Postoffice Department, \$2,151,500; Printing Office, \$296,000; Marine Barracks, \$339,630; Naval Hospital, \$116,035; State, War, and Navy building, \$7,628,925; Agricultural Department, \$501,825; Smithsonian Institution, \$492,531; National Monument, \$1,100,000; Naval Observatory, \$255,264; Patent Office, \$3,245,775; United States Capitol, about \$16,000,000. The Court House cost \$275,152, the money for which was raised by a lottery, which was drawn in Alexandria, Va. The princely prize was \$10,000, and, though it was a semi-Government affair, it was never paid the holder of the lucky ticket.

THE best cough medicine is Pigo's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

DR. LAFONTIA'S MEDICATED BALM
Will Develop, Strengthen, Invigorate and Enlarge
small, Weak and Underdeveloped portions of the Body.
An external preparation, can be applied to any part of
the body. By mail, with full directions, \$1 per packet,
contains one month's treatment. Larger size \$2. T. W.
JENNISON, 123 Brewster St. Detroit, Mich. Sole Agents

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

not to have.

one and a quarter pounds of tobacco,
a small piece of extra heavy paper is

DR. LAFONTIA'S MEDICATED BALM
Will Develop, Strengthen, Invigorate and Enlarge
small, Weak and Underdeveloped portions of the Body.
An external preparation, can be applied to any part of
the body. By mail, with full directions, \$1 per packet,
contains one month's treatment. Larger size \$2. T. W.
JENNISON, 123 Brewster St. Detroit, Mich. Sole Agents

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is

is beautiful, all but her skin...
and nobody has ever told
her how easy it is to put
beauty on the skin. Beauty
on the skin is Magnolia
Balm.

(Continued from First Page.)

LATEST FAIR NOTES.

P. & A. Steketee occupied the entire dome of Floral Hall and their decorations added materially to the attractions of the place.

D. J. Doornink exhibited a large collection of Hollandish books.

Among the visitors were Messrs. Geo. D. Turner and Wm. F. Kelly, both ex-Secretaries of the Berlin Fair.

Jamestown was not largely represented, numerically speaking, but their one man, Mr. D. L. Hollis, was a host in himself, and knew how to render himself useful.

Without the valuable services incessantly rendered by Mrs. Geo. H. Sipp, the Ladies' Department would not have reached that state of perfection which was generally conceded to it.

The village of Otsego should be complimented upon having a cornet band composed of such gentlemanly fellows. Their services on the grounds and their deportment while in the city, elicited general and favorable comment.

It was considered quite a compliment that the Champion Mower Company made a display here of their beautiful silver-plated model machine, which obtained the first premium at the Centennial exhibition.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union had their refreshment stand well patronized, and for the time turned their organization into a "coffee union."

Grand Haven horses and horsemen were conspicuous in the attention and attractiveness of the races.

Not an arrest or a single case of disorderly conduct during the entire fair speaks well for the visiting crowds.

The medal awarded to the late G. Albers, as a survivor of Waterloo, and a similar one owned by Mr. P. F. Pfanstiel for defending the Dutch flag in the Belgian Revolution, was also on exhibition.

The director of the poor of the city took charge of the display of bread at the close of the Fair, for distribution, as per stipulation coupled with the special premiums offered.

Mrs. H. Toren took the "cake" as boss bread maker.

Mr. D. J. Doornink of Grand Rapids added to the display of antiques, a Dutch Bible, 349 years old.

The sports and amusements under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Kanters was made to fill in spare time very appropriately.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. Union.

The Drunkard Saved at Last.

My furniture was driven to the parsonage of my new congregation, when a stranger of manly form, polite address, and an intelligent countenance, kindly volunteered his assistance in unloading, and at parting he offered to oblige us at any time.

"And who is this kind stranger?" inquired I.

"Why that's 'Dolph B——. You will find him to be all that he now appears, when he is sober; but he is a drunkard, and is at this time suffering from one of his spasms. Poor 'Dolph, he is the worst enemy to himself, and we all fear that he is past redemption."

Next day a venerable man of between seventy and eighty, with bending form and silvery locks, entered the parsonage. He was an elder of the church, and seemed trembling on the verge of heaven. He said he had come to speak about his son-in-law 'Dolph B——, and as he spoke tears coursed down his furrowed cheeks. He begged me, for the love of God, to take an interest in his soul, and labor for his reformation. I learned his history in a few words, and then resolved that, should it please a sovereign God to bless my efforts, that poor man should never reach a drunkard's grave nor a drunkard's hell.

My efforts with him extended over eighteen months, and the history would fill a volume. His temperance was periodical, and a peculiarity in his case was to leave home for the indulgence of his vice. When he thus absconded, we would pursue him from village to village, and from tavern to tavern, until he was restored to his dejected family.

(To be Continued.)

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c a bottle by H. Walsh.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. It acts upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flattering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Purgative Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Gripping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

DE LAND & CO'S
CAFFEINATED
SALERATUS
SODA
Best in the World.

H. WYKHUYSEN,
—dealer in—

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.
Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,
Silverware, Platedware,
Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of
SPECTACLES!

My stock of
SILVERWARE
is unsurpassed in this city.

Particular attention is called to the fact that all my goods are first-class and are sold at low prices.

Come in and see my Stock. Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.
H. WYKHUYSEN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 23, 1884.

KANTERS & SONS,

General Hardware Dealers,

(always carry a full supply of)
WARRANTED GOODS,
which they sell at reasonable prices.

We are
Licensed Plumbers
and are prepared to make water connections for

DWELLINGS,
HOTELS,
BARBER SHOPS,
and other business buildings. Also for

GARDEN AND LAWN SPRINKLERS,
for which we keep on hand all modern fixtures. There is nothing in the line of plumbing that we cannot do or supply.

Indestructible Hose, Hose Reels,
Sprinklers, Fountains, Jets, Etc. —
always in stock. All plumbing warranted.
R. KANTERS & SONS.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 10, 1885. 23-2m

JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc., made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.
JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1885.

Notice to Teachers.
The following schedule of times and places for holding public examinations of teachers has been arranged by the Ottawa County Board of School Examiners for the fall of 1885:

" Sept. 25, at Coopersville;
" October 30, at Grand Haven,
(Regular.)

All applicants for 1st or 2nd grade certificates will please appear at the regular examination, Oct. 30. An allowance will hereafter be made on the average standing of applicants for attendance at teachers' institutes.
By order of Ottawa County Board of School Examiners,
ALBERT LAHUIS, Sec'y.
ZEELAND, Mich., July 10, 1885. 24-15c

W. C. T. Union.
Cures in 1 to 3 days. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfg. only by the Great Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex. It has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the world. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00.
For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, made the ninth day of October, A. D. 1885, by Joseph M. Crofoot, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Martin Winter, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber "G" of mortgages, on page 415. Said mortgage was, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, assigned by said Martin Winter, to William J. Mulder, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and the assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11 1/2 o'clock, a. m., in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 202, and on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1885, said mortgage was assigned by Peter Mulder, sole residuary, legatee and executor of said Martin Winter, to George W. McBride, of the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11 1/2 o'clock, a. m., in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 203, and which mortgage contains a power of sale which has become operative by said default in payment; and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and the money due thereon, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$727.26.) (The last payment made on said mortgage was on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871.) Notice, therefore, is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount due thereon, interest from this date, and costs of foreclosing, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held. The mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-one, in town five, north of range sixteen west, containing sixty-four acres, more or less.
Dated Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, August 10th 1885.
GEORGE W. MCBRIDE, Assignee of Mortgage.
AKLEY & MCBRIDE,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (see notice) for the cure of Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, and all the kindred diseases. In plain, readable envelope, free. Druggists will fill it.
Address **DR. WARD & CO.,** Louisiana, Mo.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—
Jewelry, Watches,
DIAMONDS,
Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gpo and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of
DIAMOND RINGS
ever displayed in this city.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of
SPECTACLES
and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 13, 1884.

Genuine Cyclone
is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,
at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of
CROCKERY
always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.
B. WYNHOFF.
Holland, June 14, 1885.

NEXT!!
—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS
you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.
A Scientific Haircut or Invigorating Shampoo.
at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!
W. BAUMGARTEL.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1885.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Tea and Coffee, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address **THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,** P. O. Box 229, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

PHOENIX
Cheap Cash Store!

The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of H. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of

Crockery,
Flour and Feed,
and **Glassware,**

Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.

With honest and fair dealing he hopes to retain all old customers of the store and obtain many new ones.

Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

There is a telephone in the store, and all orders given through it will be promptly attended to.

Give me a Call.
H. E. WERKMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer
J. FLIEMAN
has in stock a number of the
CUTTERS
made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company,

of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

Strength and Durability
they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of
Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS
wishing anything in my line can do no better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks
which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.
J. FLIEMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—
"Medical science has produced no other any-dye expectorant so good as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.** It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation so great value as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL** for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY

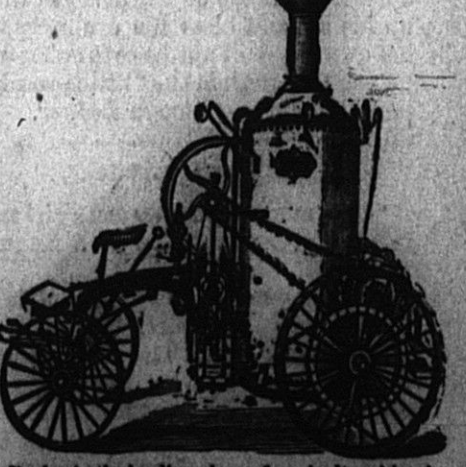
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

1760 **Lozillard's** 1885
Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs
ARE THE BEST
CLIMAX
TRY THEM
PLUG

P. H. WILMS
Manufacturer of

Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells!
AND WOODEN PUMPS.

Porcelain-lined, Iron-lined, Maple Cylinder and all the different kinds of pumps, pipe and iron.



Dealer in the leading class of agricultural implements, such as Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Self-binding Reapers, Mowers, Buggies, Wagons, Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, all that Farmers need except money, and that you can make by buying of me as I will sell very reasonable. Fair dealing and good goods.
COME AND SEE ME.
PETER H. WILMS.
Holland, April 23, 1885.